The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6462. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONVENTION.

Satisfactory Progress Toward Formal Organization.

Genuine Enthusiasm Displayed in Favor of Grant.

The Candidate for Vice-President Yet Undecided.

Nearly all of the State Delegations Holding Caucuses.

A Comprehensive and Sound Platform Foreshadowed.

Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting at the Hartranft Wigwam.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—At the Continental, at the Girard, at the Colonnade, at the La Pierre, about the streets, every where near these centres of interest, are surging crowds of Republicans, who have come together from every part of every State of the Union to take council together of how the highest interests of the nation can be best served. A more respectable assemblage was never seen, no political gathering was ever more orderly, more earnest, more enthusiastic than this. Some of the questions upon which they have met to give formal expression having been already decided by the people who sent them here, the delegates have only a friendly rivalry among the candidates for the President to divide them, but this canvass is being carried on with the utmost good temper. United and outspoken in its preferences for men, as well as in its advocacy of principles, the National Republican Party never appeared to be stronger than it does to-day. From every State the most cheering tidings are brought, and there is not among the thousands who have come here as representatives of the party, and all of whom are thoroughly conversant with the condition of political affairs in their respective localities, a single one who doubts that the result of this campaign will be the triumphant election of Gen. GRANT and his associate on the ticket, whoever he may be.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.

Not the least suggestive and certainly one of the most interesting features of the Convention is the presence of several colored delegates. They are chiefly from Louisiana, and prominent among them is Col. JAMES LEWIS, who served with credit as a soldier during the rebellion in the South-west, having taken an honorable part in the battles about Baton Rouge, and who is now an elected Administrator of Police in New-Orleans. Col. LEWIS is a man of remarkably fine appearance and address. He is more Caucasian than African in color and features, and would be thought by a casual observer to be a sun-browned soldier, who had seen much service. But the most remarkable of the colored delegates, in his history, is J. BELLA MARTIN, of New-Orleans, who was born of slave parents in Charlotte, N. C., in 1822. When six years old he was taken to Louisiana, where he found a master who treated him with kindness, being in this respect far more fortunate than most of his oppressed brethren. In 1855 he procured freedom papers, drawn out in the name of another man, and, aided by these, made his escape to Chicago, where he was taken in hand by the under-ground railway authorities, and under their auspices took the stump as a lecturer in the Fremont campaign in Northern Illinois and Michigan, the purpose of his lecture being to show the horrors of slavery. After this campaign, in 1856, he went to Kalamazoo College, where he completed his education, and was subsequently ordained a minister in the Baptist Church. He accepted a call to a church in Buffalo, but subsequently removed to Boston, where he remained until August, 1861, when he was sent by Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, on a mission to England, the purpose of which was to impress upon the English people the fact that the chief cause of the prosecution of the war by the North was the suppression of slavery. To this end, under the auspices of the Duke of ARGYLE and Baron NOEL, he gave a number of soirees in the private residences of the members of the British nobility, meeting with great success in his labors. He subsequently made two other trips to England, during one of which he collected more than $100,000 for the establishment of schools through the South. On the return from one of his visits he was tendered a complimentary reception in New-York by Wm. CULLEN BRYANT, CYRUS W. FIELD, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others. In 1868, having joined the Presbyterian denomination, he received a call to the Fifteenth-street Church, in Washington. In Washington he established a journal, the *New Era*, which is now owned by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and published as the *New National Era*. In 1870, he was appointed Inspector of Postoffices for the Third District of the Third Division of Alabama, a position which he held until the State was lost to the party by a division of the Republican vote, when he removed to his old home, New-Orleans. In personal appearance, Mr. MARTIN is rather above the medium height, with a genial and agreeable expression of countenance, and, although unmistakably a member of the African race, seems to have a large infusion of Italian blood in his veins.

The other prominent colored members of this delegation are HENRY LOTT, a planter, near Alexandria, who is a candidate for Congress, and has been a member of the Legislature of his State; C. J. ADOLPHE, a public man of great note and influence in New-Orleans; GADELLE CASANAVE, one of the wealthiest citizens of the Crescent City; J. HENRI BUSCH, owner and editor of the *Grand Era*, Baton Rouge; R. W. ROBINSON, a merchant of New-Orleans, and E. W. SOUTHARD, an educated man, having great influence in Northern Louisiana. There are several other notable members of the colored race from other Southern States here as delegates, and all of these gentlemen are received with the utmost cordiality by their brethren of the Convention, as well as by the thousands of distinguished Republicans who are here.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Interest is now centred almost entirely in the contest for the Vice-Presidency, and the contest is becoming extremely vigorous between the friends of COLFAX and WILSON. Those of the latter are making great efforts in his behalf, and are scattering documents and circulars among the delegates with a view to bring them over to his support. One of these presents the following record of the Massachusetts Senator:

Secretary CAMERON said, in his letter to HENRY WILSON, "No man, in my opinion, in the whole country, has done more to aid the War Department in preparing the mighty army now under arms than YOURSELF."

At the close of the called session of Congress in 1861, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT emphatically declared, "That Senator WILSON had done more work in that short session than all the Chairmen of the Military Committees had done for the last twenty years."

After the first Bull Run battle, he returned to Massachusetts, and by his personal labors raised 2,000 men.

During the war he has bills introduced by HENRY WILSON through one to raise 500,000 men for three years to enforce the laws.

One to increase the pay of private soldiers.

One to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers.

One to improve the commission of the cavalry horses.

One (a second bill) to increase the pay of privates.

This bill carried an increase of 25 per cent to the pay of officers.

One to establish a National Military and Naval Asylum for disabled officers and soldiers.

One to accept organize and arm colored men for military purposes, and to make free the mothers, wives and children of all colored soldiers.

One providing that all colored persons should on being mustered into the United States service, be come free.

One to incorporate a National Freedmen's Bank.

He introduced the bill which abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and which became a law April 16, 1862, thereby making 3,000 slaves free forever, and slavery forever impossible in the national capital.

The bill to make colored persons a part of the militia, and to authorize the President to receive them into the military and naval service, and to make free the mothers, wives and children of all such persons was introduced by HENRY WILSON, and passed July 17, 1862.

He advocated the emancipation of the slaves of the South as far back as 1858.

His introduction of a provision, which became a law on the first of May, 1862, providing that persons of color in the District of Columbia should be subject to the same laws to which white persons were subject, and they should be tried for offenses against the laws in the same manner in which white persons are tried, and, if convicted, to be liable to the same penalty, and no other, to which white persons would be liable for the same offence. Thus was the last fragment of the humiliating, degrading and inhuman black code of the District.

He introduced innumerable bills appertaining to the matters of pensions, pensioners, back pay and all other public bills they had so dearly earned.

In addition to his vast labors in Congress, he traveled through the States and delivered more than 100 speeches in support of the war, and in vindication of the machinery of the Government.

During the beginning of the war he spent his time and money in franking, writing letters, and giving money to assist the wives and families of soldiers who called upon him in Washington.

For thirty-two years he has toiled in public life for the right, the culture, and elevation of all men, without distinction of race or color.

They also urge against COLFAX his positive declaration to retire to private life in his letter to the *Independent*, in which he said:

"I intend, with this term, to close my political life absolutely. The people will want some Eastern or Southern Vice-President, and should have one. I shall leave public life voluntarily and without a regret, and expect to go into active business. My friends here all know my determination, and I assure you it is no pretense but a reality, as you will see."

This indiscretion of the Vice-President in rushing into print before he knew his own mind, is the strongest card which his opponents have against him, and but for it, he would probably be nominated on the first ballot. As it is, his chances are apparently waning every hour, although it is possible that the great influence of Senator MORTON, and other of his friends, may improve his prospects. They are already a little revived by the discovery that WILSON has only ten or twelve votes in the New-York delegation, and are made sanguine by the hope that Pennsylvania may drop her fantasy concerning "Don" CAMERON and cast her vote for COLFAX. These is at present no indication of this, but it cannot be denied that if it should happen it would so swell the vote of COLFAX as to make his nomination probable on the first ballot. As all of the States hold caucuses during today or this evening, it is likely that enough will be known of the bias of delegates to say something positive on this vexed subject. It can only be said at this hour that the contest between WILSON and COLFAX is very close, with WILSON a little ahead, and that there is yet a strong and quite general feeling in favor of Gen HAWLEY as a compromise candidate. The arguments used by the Colfax interest against WILSON, that he was a Know-Nothing, and his always been a temperance zealot, do not apply to Gen. HAWLEY, and his friends are building great hopes upon the extreme earnestness of the contest between the two principal competitors. They argue that the more bitter it becomes the more likely is a third man to succeed, and while they are doing nothing to increase this bitterness, they are watching its growth with considerable complacency. If either the Colfax or Wilson men should get angry about the matter, it seems almost certain that Gen. HAWLEY, or some other Eastern man who is not now thought a possibility, will secure the prize. But as I may be able to speak with less uncertainly by midnight, it is scarcely profitable to waste further space upon the subject.

THE SPIRIT OF THE GATHERING.

This contest for the second place in the gift of the American people is hailed with delight by the correspondents, as without it they would be mere lookers. The interest of a political Convention centres always in the speculations as to its result, drawn from indications of the sentiments of the members, which it is the duty of the correspondent to discover and give to the public. When these results are known, all interest ceases, and a political Convention becomes the most uninteresting assemblage of men it is possible to imagine. This contest over the Vice-Presidency has, therefore, given an exhilaration to this Convention which it would not otherwise have had, and every body is heartily glad that it has occurred. I do not mean to say that without it this would have been a lifeless affair, for such an assertion would be a departure from truth, too palpable to escape detection. There is just that little suspicion that there may be danger to the country in the defection of Mr. GREELEY which is sufficient to cause a hearty enthusiasm for Gen. GRANT all over the country, and that feeling has been brought there by the delegates. There is a very great and genuine enthusiasm displayed for the President, and it is manifested as earnestly as if there were doubts of his nomination. It is true that it has not taken the shape of shouts and banners, as it would have done had it been necessary to create a sentiment in favor of its object, by those well-worn instruments of demagogism, but it is found every where in the conversation of delegates and others from North, South, East and West. Every one expresses his own opinion, and that of his people, that Gen. GRANT is a safe man; that, as the country has prospered unprecedentedly under his Administration, so it is sure to prosper in the future, and that the industrial interests of the nation imperatively demand his renomination and election. To all the slanders which are uttered against him, it is answered, in the apt words of Mr. GREELEY, that the country knows all about Gen. GRANT, and does not know his slanderers, nor does it care to know them. The speech of Mr. SUMNER has, if possible, increased the respect and esteem of the representatives of the Republican Party for the President, and the letter of that steadfast patriot, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, is quoted as a sufficient answer to the four hours of virulent abuse which the Massachusetts pedant poured upon the President. If any one should attempt to make any move in the Convention against Gen. GRANT, it would instantly and unmistakably appear how strong is his hold upon the Republican heart. There has been a rumor abroad that a State early on the roll of States when arranged in alphabetical order, will cast its vote on the formal ballot for some one else as a candidate for the Presidency. There is not the slightest chance that anything of the sort will occur, but if it should, its only effect would be to make exceedingly demonstrative that genuine enthusiasm for Gen. GRANT which is now less obtrusive because of the absence of provocation for its display.

ADHERENCE TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

But there is more devotion among these thousands of Republicans to the principles for which they have so long contended, and for which many of them have faced the storm of rebel bullets upon the battle-fields of the rebellion. The apostacy of Mr. GREELEY, and the conversion of the *Tribune* into an abject beggar for Democratic crumbs, has aroused something of the old-time devotion to the cause of freedom which animated the party when the Tribune was one of its ablest and its most trusted advocates. There is a universal expression of the conviction that the election of Mr. GREELEY would, whether intended or not, be a return to the barbarism crushed by the war, and there is a determination that this overwhelming calamity shall be avoided, no matter at what cost. Greeleyism has thus far only had the effect to weld the Republicans into a more compact mass, to animate them with new energy, to nerve them to greater efforts, and to incite them to the sentimentness of that devotion to principle which struck the shackles from three millions of slaves, and sent the nation whirling onward a hundred years of progress in one mad decade.

THE RELIEVING TIDE.

While the earnestness and enthusiasm of the assembled multitude for both man and measures are in the highest degree satisfactory, there is no little rejoicing that the Convention is to be enlivened by some of the comicalities of politics. Among these is GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, alias "Next President of America," or in his more convenient form, "N. P. A.," who pastes his portraits everywhere and follows them to proclaim himself the coming man, and the chosen of the people. But, naturally enough, he is eclipsed by the ladies who are proposing to repeat here the little freaks that they indulged in at Cincinnati. Chief among them is Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and it is impossible not to respect her devotion to an idea, however much one may cavil at her manner of showing it. NEXT is Mrs. LAU DE FORCE GOUGON, of California, who was so cruelly snubbed by CARL SCHURZ, when he was presiding over the screeheads, and who comes here to demand the recognition she failed to obtain from the mongrels. Both of these ladies are too well known to need extended mention, but there are some others who are new to conventions, and among them Mrs. A. J. DUNIWA, editor of a woman's suffrage journal; Mrs. MATILDA F. WENDT, of New-York, as editor of the *New Era*, a German paper devoted to the interests of speculative reform; Mrs. CLEMENCE S. LOZIER, of New-York, who has attained credit as a physician; Mrs. MATILDA J. GAGE, of Syracuse, one of the foremost advocates of woman's rights; and Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE, of New-York. These ladies come to demand a female suffrage plank from the delegates, but many of those hard-hearted creatures exclaim, "Don't they wish they may get it," and I am afraid the ladies will have their pains for nothing, so far as any formal expression by the Convention is concerned. It is to be hoped, however, that these gentlewomen—for such they are—will be received and treated with the respect due their cause, to say nothing of their sex, and which was rudely denied them at Cincinnati. On the other hand, it is hoped that they will have sufficient respect for themselves and their cause not to repeat the painful experiences of Cincinnati. They will undoubtedly be reminded that this is a representative body, the members of which have been chosen by the people, and will not attempt to intrude themselves upon the Convention, as they had a right to do at Cincinnati, the call for which was for all mankind, and succeeded only in raising a few rimy politicians from the sepulchres in which they had been laid by a considerate people.

THE SCENE OF TO-MORROW.

Nothing grander than the pageant of to-morrow has ever been witnessed in American politics, thanks to the care, taste and liberality of the Philadelphians, who have labored so successfully to make this Convention the memory of a life-time. All of these ornate decorations, which have been fully described in the TIMES, are now fully completed, and with a fair day to-morrow, of which there is a good prospect, as it has been raining all of today, the vast auditorium will present a scene to which words will fail to do justice. All necessary precautions have been taken to make the affair pass off without any of those disagreeable incidents which usually attend upon great crowds, and the police arrangements to that end need only to be put into capable hands to be entirely successful.

THE ORGANIZATION.

It is probable the session to-morrow will be very short, as nothing will be done after effecting the temporary organization, except the appointment of the several Committees on Resolutions, Permanent Organization, Credentials and Rules. The Convention will meet at noon, and probably before 4 o'clock will adjourn until 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Nobody doubts but that on that day its work will be satisfactorily completed. The question of the Presidency of the Convention excites much interest, and there is a very general feeling that it should be given to the South, and in case it prevails, the choice will probably fall upon Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, of North Carolina, who is a resident of Rockingham County, in that State. By profession he is a lawyer, and is forty years of age. He has been in public life since he was twenty-one. During the war he was a Union man. He was Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of North Carolina during and since the war. In 1868 he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1870 he was appointed Minister to Peru, which he resigned in January of the present year. He is now a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, whose history is well known, is also spoken of by some for the position, but Judge SETTLE seems to be the choice of a large majority of the delegates.

ASPECT OF THE CITY.

Rain and cloudy weather somewhat marred the holiday appearance of the city during the day, and disappointed many who were hopeful that the pleasant weather which has prevailed since Decoration Day would continue until the Convention was over.

In spite of the drenching fall of rain in the morning, the Hartranft Campaign Club, of Philadelphia, and the Lincoln Club, of Pittsburg, attracted large crowds to view their very creditable parade on Chestnut-street. The Lincoln Club is a Republican organization numbering 150 of the most respectable citizens of Pittsburg. They were dressed in citizens' clothes, and though stanch supporters of GRANT, wore white hats, and carried upon their breasts a blue badge with the name "GRANT" emblazoned thereon in gold letters. The Hartranft Campaign Club, whose pleasant task is to make the Pittsburg boys comfortable during their stay, also wore white hats, thus contradicting the assertions of the Democrats that every man who wears a white head-covering is a Greeleyite. The Hartranft men were attired in dress coats. The brass bands, McClurg's and Beck's, the best in the city, enlivened the procession with stirring strains of music. The Lincoln Club was headed by Mr. JOSEPH H. STUART, of Pittsburg. Mayor STOKLEY, of Philadelphia, turned out with the Hartranft Central Club.

The Fire Prairie Club, of Harrisburg, have engaged quarters at the Continental Hotel, and are to be received with distinguished honors by the Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia. The Young Men's Republican Club, of the District of Columbia, forty strong, and accompanied by a brass band of twenty pieces, and the District delegation to the city, arrived on Monday evening, and are now being shown around the city by the obliging Philadelphians. Last night this Club serenaded Col. FORNEY, of the *Press*, and considerable speech-making was the consequence. Chestnut-street and Broad are gaily decorated with bunting, giving those streets the appearance of celebrating some great national victory. The extension of the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall is beautifully draped with mammoth flags. On each side of the street a mast of the old ship *Constitution* is planted, and from ropes stretched across flags and ensigns of all descriptions flutter in the breeze. The Massachusetts Club swing out an immense flag from their head-quarters, corner Broad and Chestnut streets, and the Union League Club-house is almost hidden by gay bunting.

The Republican Invincibles' head-quarters and the Mysterious Pilgrims on Chestnut-street, are also remarkable for their liberal decorations with flags.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Politics is the most absorbing topic of conversation, and many modest and generally quiet individuals, become for the nonce, under the spur of excitement, political orators. These extempore speakers gather large audiences in the hotels and public places, to many instances much to their surprise. The colored delegates and alternates are especially interesting to the curious. Their mode of speech, knowledge of politics and gentlemanly bearing are all that can be desired by their most ardent well-wishers. The principal points of interest in the city at present are the Continental Hotel and Girard House, where nearly all the different head-quarters are located. These hotels are thronged with the delegates and others coming to attend the Convention. The carpets in the main corridors are taken up to save them from the wear and tear.

One of the Maryland delegates, THOS. KELSO, Esq., eighty-three years of age, voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON in his early manhood. The health of Ex-Gov. BLOW, of Missouri, has greatly improved, and he will be well enough to attend the Convention.

THE ARRIVALS.

The following were the arrivals at the prominent hotels since yesterday afternoon:

Continental—Gen. J. W. Butler, Florida; Gov. Fairchild, Wisconsin; Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa; Senator Morton, Gov. Hays, of Ohio; Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. William E. Chandler, Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana; George Francis Train; Ex-Gov. Birney, of Michigan; A. B. Cornell, of New-York; Gen. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina; A. J. Ransier, (colored;) Judge S. T. Mackey, Sabin L. Spriss, J. F. Redfield, David Chadwick, J. M. Bullock, George S. Martin, C. Parker, L. S. Fuller, John Tweedy, W. Stanley, W. Gladwin, J. T. Calhoun, John A. Bachelder, of De Kota; James J. Key, of Newburg. The following members of the Ohio delegation have arrived: Samuel Craighead, J. Madison Bell, Henry Kessler, Ex-Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, S. I. Everett, J. W. Sands, J. L. Keck, W. F. Tibbalis, W. D. Brieathan, Griffith Ellis, S. E. De Wolf, Wm. Kraus, C. C. Walcott, Wm. Nash, W. H. Roache, D. Applegate, N. H. Van Vorhis, John Hustington, Col. Wm. Merris. The following prominent gentlemen are with the delegation: R. F. Noyes, Governor; John B. Nell, Private Secretary; James Williams, Auditor of State; W. T. Wilson, Controller; A. T. Brinsmade, State Senator; D. A. Dangler, Ex-State Senator; Gen. J. R. Sherwood, Secretary of State; B. J. Loomis, Chief Clerk Ohio House of Representatives and correspondent Cincinnati *Commercial*. This delegation have displayed a flag from their head-quarters bearing the names of GRANT and DENNISON for President and Vice-President.

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island; Henry Bliss, New-York; Hon. W. H. G. Hackett, J. W. Johnson, Dexter Richards, New-Hampshire; Thomas Davis, New-York; A. L. Davenport, W. F. Stow, James Ross, F. M. Arnold, and Thomas F. Williams, of Indiana; H. M. Atchinson, John F. Neilah, John Roberts, John S. Bowen, and J. P. Webster, of Nebraska. At the La Pierre House, the head-quarters of the Alabama delegation, Mr. H. M. REYNOLDS, State Auditor, opened the doors of the delegation, who are now on their way from Washington to this City. The remainder of the California delegation are expected at the Colonnade Hotel this afternoon. The Kentucky delegation were in caucus at this house in the afternoon. By noon to-morrow it is expected that all the delegates to the Convention will be in the city.

There are indications that, notwithstanding the rain, to-night is to be one of the most exciting Philadelphia has ever witnessed. All the States hold caucuses, which will be affairs of great interest, besides which there is the mass-meeting at the new Hartranft wigwam, which promises to be a great success.

THE STATE CAUCUSES.

Ten O'clock.—Various States have held meetings to-night, at which important business has been transacted. Indiana decided to go for COLFAX solid, and made appointments of Hon. HENRY S. LANE for Chairman, Gen. SOL MEREDITH, Vice-President, and Major O. M. WILSON Secretary of the Convention.

Ohio also held a meeting, at which the following letter from Gov. DENNISON to Mr. CRAIGHEAD was read:

NEW-YORK, May 24.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation of yesterday, let me say that the only conditions on which I am willing that my name be presented to the Philadelphia National Convention as a candidate for a nomination for Vice-President, are as follows: First, that the Ohio delegation shall be for me, and prepared to use all honorable means to secure my nomination; second, that the delegation, after consulting the delegates from the other States, shall be of opinion that there is a fair prospect of my nomination if presented and supported by the Ohio delegation. Unless I can have these conditions I prefer, at present, to authorize you to publicly announce before the Convention, when assembled, that I am not a candidate for nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Under no circumstances will it be acceptable to me to be presented for complimentary votes, one or more, by the Ohio delegation alone, or joined by any number of delegates from other States. I trust the foregoing instructions will not be regarded as disrespectful in any sense to our State Convention which did me the honor to name me approvingly for nomination for Vice-President. For that expression I am, and always will be, sincerely grateful.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON.

No action was taken upon this letter, but it was understood informally that the delegation stands thirty for HENRY WILSON, and fourteen for COLFAX. The following appointments were made: Chairman, Hon. SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD; Vice-President of Convention, Lieut.-Gov. MUELLER.

Iowa also held a meeting, but adjourned until to-morrow morning, without taking action. Delegates from this State claim 119 votes for JAMES F. WILSON on second ballot for Vice-Presidency, and express a willingness to bet on his chances, but nobody else has any idea where these votes are coming from.

Tennessee organized by the appointment of Hon. D. A. NUNN as Chairman and W. H. WISNER for Vice-President of the Convention. The State is first for MAYNARD, and after him will be fourteen for COLFAX and ten for WILSON.

THE NEW-YORKERS.

The New-York delegation held a meeting at 8 o'clock P. M., Hon. MARTIN T. TOWNSEND in the chair. The meeting was unanimously in favor of the re-election of Gen. GRANT, and the informal ballot resulted in a vote of 50 for COLFAX, 19 for WILSON, 1 for NOYES, and 1 for HAWLEY. On the final ballot, 56 voted for COLFAX, and 14 for WILSON. HORACE B. CLAFLIN was appointed Vice-President of the Convention, and EDWARD D. MORGAN member of the National Executive Committee. The following resolution was adopted:

We believe that the franking privilege should be speedily overthrown, and thereby the way be prepared for a reduction in the rate of postage.

OTHER DELEGATIONS.

Nebraska organized by appointing JOHN T. REDDICK Chairman, and appointed J. E. BOWEN Vice-President of Convention. The State casts six votes for COLFAX.

Minnesota chose D. M. CROSBY as Chairman, and appointed C. F. BENEDICT for the State Vice-President. The State is unanimous for COLFAX, giving him ten votes.

Kansas held a meeting, but did not organize, as action was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Rhode Island appointed Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE Chairman. The delegation will vote for COLFAX.

Wisconsin has E. W. KEYES for Chairman of the delegation, Gov. FAIRCHILD for Vice-President of the Convention, and four votes for COLFAX to sixteen for WILSON.

Maryland selected JAMES A. GRANT Chairman, and THOMAS Vice-President. The delegation is unanimous for COLFAX.

Florida had Hon. J. T. WALLS for Chairman and DENNIS EAGAN Vice-President. A majority of the delegates are for WILSON.

Maine selected ISAIAH STETSON as Chairman and FREDERICK ROBIE Vice-President. The State has 10 votes for COLFAX and 9 for WILSON.

Massachusetts has Dr. GEORGE P. LORING as Chairman and Hon. ALEX. H. BICE for Vice-President. The State is all for WILSON.

New-Jersey selected Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER as Chairman, and Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY for Vice-President. Almost the entire delegation is for COLFAX.

Missouri has Hon. HENRY T. BLOW as Chairman, and Hon. JNO. F. BENJAMIN Vice-President. The State has twenty-seven votes for WILSON and three for COLFAX.

North Carolina made Hon. THOMAS SETTLE Chairman, and took no formal ballot, as WILSON will have the entire vote of the State.

Alabama voted solid for WILSON, and Senator GEO. C. SPENCER for Chairman.

Kentucky met and appointed Col. W. C. GOODSON Chairman, and declared that they have no choice for Vice-President, beyond Gen. HARLAN.

Nevada votes solid for COLFAX.

Pennsylvania has had a protracted and stormy session. The discordant elements were, however, finally reassorted and a satisfactory conclusion reached. Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL was elected Chairman of the delegation. Hon. H. W. OLIVER was selected for Vice-Presidents of the Convention. The vote of the State for the place of Mr. COLFAX was: WILSON, 22; SCOTT, 10; COLFAX, 14, and a few for Judge WILSON, of Iowa, and Judge KELLY, of their own State.

New-Hampshire selected Hon. FRED. SMYTHE Chairman, and will vote solid for HENRY WILSON.

Michigan chose Hon. W. A. HOWARD as Chairman, and will vote solid for COLFAX.

Oregon has for Chairman Hon. H. W. CORBETT, but has not reached any determination as to the Vice-Presidency. Two of the delegates are for COLFAX.

Some of the States have not held meetings at all, and others have met and not reached any conclusion.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following members of the several Committees of the Convention have been named by the several States:

On Credentials—New-York, James E. Matthews; Tennessee, A. J. Rieas; Ohio, Hon. R. B. Hayes; Virginia, Edward Daniels; Indiana, Geo. Chas. Dodd; Vermont, Benj. H. Steele; Connecticut, Gen. Orris Ferry; Rhode Island, Gen. Wm. Sprague; Minnesota, W. R. Hoke; Rhode Island, Col. Wm. Goddard; Wisconsin, Gen. John Allen; Maryland, Judge Phil Thomas; Florida, Hiram Fordham; Maine, Hon. Chas. Hamlin; Massachusetts, Oliver Ames; New-Jersey, Hon. Chas. Hewitt; Missouri, John H. Secrest; Kentucky, Hon. James Speed; Pennsylvania, Hon. S. W. Scofield; New-Hampshire, Geo. Chandler; Nebraska, Hon. W. A. Howard; Oregon, H. R. Kincaid.

On Contested Seats—New-York, Edward W. Foster; Indiana, Hon. M. L. Bundy; Connecticut, J. D. Torrey; Louisiana, Hon. Wm. Vincent Wardell; Gen. W. Grandy, Ohio, Griffith Ellis; Tennessee, Hon. R. R. Butler; Nebraska, John Roberts; Minnesota, C. H. Goodsell; Rhode Island, Edward L. Freeman; Maryland, Wm. Pinkney Preston; Florida, J. E. Butler; Massachusetts, E. B. Stoddard; New-Jersey, George Wurts; Missouri, J. H. Moss; Kentucky, Hon. S. S. Casey; Pennsylvania, L. D. Mowry; Virginia, Hon. Richard Richards; Michigan, H. Stone; Oregon, Hiram Smith.

Permanent Organization—New-York, John N. Hungerford; Nebraska, John Neilah; Minnesota, A. R. Rice; Indiana, Gen. George W. Steele; Vermont, George Wilkins; Virginia, John A. Harmon; Rhode Island, William Brayton; Wisconsin, Ex-Gov. Round; Maryland, John T. Ador; Florida, Hon. Jonathan C. Gibbs; Hiram Bliss, Jr.; Massachusetts, Sylvander Johnson; New-Jersey, Hon. Levi D. Jarrad; Missouri, Gov. Geo. Stanard; Ohio, J. R. Van Voorhees; Tennessee, W. Y. Elliott; Kentucky, Hon. Brutus Clay; Pennsylvania, Chas. Allbright; New-Hampshire, Daniel Barnard.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Remarkably strong men are being placed upon the National Committee of the Republican Party. Thus far the following appointments have been made:

New-York, Hon. E. D. Morgan; Indiana, Hon. O. P. Morton; Rhode Island, H. W. Ballen; Wisconsin, J. J. Thorp; Maryland, C. C. Fulton; Maine, Wm. P. Frye; Massachusetts, Hon. Wm. Claflin; New-Jersey, Hon. Marcus L. Ward; Missouri, Hon. B. F. Van Horn; Ohio, Benj. H. Cowen; Tennessee, Hon. Horace Maynard; Virginia, H. H. Wells, Jr.; Kentucky, Col. W. C. Goodloe; Pennsylvania, Hon. W. H. Kemble.

THE PLATFORM.

There is some speculation as to the platform, but some facts have come to light which go far to determine its character. Dr. GEO. B. LORING, of Massachusetts, was invited to draft a series of resolutions as a basis for the action of the Committee on Resolutions. The series, which will probably be in great part adopted by the Committee, is as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the delegates of the National Republican Party in convention assembled, the party of patriotism in war, and of progress in peace, congratulate the American people on the prosperous and honorable condition which the Republican Party has attained under the guidance of the present Administration; an Administration which has been true to those principles of government and human rights upon which it was placed in power; which has developed public opinion in the direction of honor, justice and philanthropy; which has brought with itself peace and wise adjustment of the violent political controversies which preceded it; which has encouraged the development of our resources, reduced the burdens of taxation, and established our national credit on a firm foundation; which has earnestly labored to secure to the whole people the inestimable blessings of civil service; which has recognized the equality of all men before the law; which has generously assisted the removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion; which has rapidly restored the civil relations of a free Union, and extended the full protection of the military arm of the nation to the industrial arts, which has insisted on impartial suffrage as the standard of every reconstruction; which has given to every one who has subdued all insurrection; which has insisted on protected the free, industrious, and law-abiding citizens of every race and color, in the pursuit of his industry and in the enjoyment of his social and civil privileges; which has firmly but peacefully submitted to arbitration those international difficulties which have too often been adjusted by an appeal to arms.

2. *Resolved*, That upon the perpetuity of the Federal Government depend the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the American people, as well as the security of its citizens in the exercise of constitutional rights, and that no State has the power to abridge these rights or interfere with the operation of the great national prerogatives which have been secured by the war, and ingrafted on the Constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the maintaining sentiment of a republic is virtue, and popular intelligence is its corner-stone, it is the duty of the Federal Government to encourage the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses of the people to the end that they may discharge their obligations to the State and to society; and we deem it a wise provision of the last Congress in their conduct in the Government which they have created.

4. *Resolved*, That when the Republican Party secured from the people the control of the affairs of State and Government to all the ends at for the rights to demand and enjoy a reward for their industry, it pledged itself to devote American labor to such an intelligent and remunerative position that its profits might be heightened by its own energies, and compensation might be enhanced by the wise encouragement of intelligent and well-regulated labor being the law of free society.

5. *Resolved*, That upon the encouragement of American industry depends the development of our resources and the commercial wealth and self-reliance of the American Republic, and that it is for the interest of the whole people that every occupation should be protected against the competition of cheap labor and cheap capital abroad, by the removal of all unjust internal taxation from the shoulders of labor, and by such impost duties as will enable the American producers to enjoy their own markets, and will provide the American consumers with the best fruits of steady and active American skill; that regard always being had to the necessary demands of the Government for the payment of its obligations in good faith, and for an economical administration of public affairs.

6. *Resolved*, That the encouragement and protection of American commerce is the manifest duty of the General Government.

7. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party believes with SEYMOUR, in the sacred payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith. That now, as in 1868, it denounced all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and that it has pledged its faith to the extinction the gradual redemption of our national debt and the elevation of our national credit to such a standard that the issues of the United States are readily convertible at par in the markets of the world. That we demand that taxation, tariff, and all other questions affecting the business interests of the country, be so considered as to secure, first of all, the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, and that we favor such legislation as will most speedily pay off the national debt, remembering that the money borrowed during the war has been largely expended among the people, and that the burden of taxation should be so distributed as to bear most heavily upon articles of luxury, and lightest upon articles of necessity.

8. *Resolved*, That we favor the speedy return to specie payments, so that the paper currency of the country may be made equal in value to the money of the world, because we believe that nothing else will secure to the laboring man his full wages, or enable the farmer or planter to get a fair price for his products.

9. *Resolved*, That we favor a judicious system of national currency, which shall furnish a sound circulating medium, regulated in amount by the business wants of the country.

10. *Resolved*, That we favor the maintenance of the present tariff laws, and the speedy reduction of the present burdensome taxation, as fast as the requirements of the public service will permit.

11. *Resolved*, That we favor the establishment of a judicious system of international arbitration, by which all differences between nations may be settled without appeal to arms.

12. *Resolved*, That we favor the policy of the Government in securing the speedy completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and the Northern Pacific Railroad, by the most direct and practicable routes, and

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Edwin M. Stanton's Answer to Charles Sumner.

Speech of Secretary Stanton at Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1868—Reasons Why the American People Should Vote for Grant.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by EDWIN M. STANTON, in Steubenville, Ohio, on Friday, Sept. 25, 1868, and published in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the following morning:

SPEECH OF MR. STANTON.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust with the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years, and who shall exercise the law-making power as your Representative in Congress during that next Congressional term. You have never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your country and to mankind, for upon it may rest the chance of peace or of war, of domestic tranquility or civil discord, of freedom or of slavery—in short, of all the blessings that can follow good government or the evils that bad government can inflict upon the human race. At the last Presidential election the country was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling in resistance against rebellion. The fortune of war was so varied, that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the result. Others were hopeless. While on the one hand the rebels strove in military power, and, encouraged by the sympathy of their friends in the Northern and Western States, were bold and defiant, and boasted that they only needed for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election, these friends, who had resisted the war at every stage, were equally bold and confident in their expectations that their hour of triumph was at hand. But these hopes and expectations were doomed to ignominious overthrow at the polls by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on the field of battle by our armies, under the command of Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] Overwhelmed by these disasters, political and military, the rebels gave up in despair, declared their cause the "lost cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the generous terms that were offered.

THE MEASURES OF MR. LINCOLN.

The measures of Mr. LINCOLN to defend the Government received the highest sanction. The Governors and Legislatures of the loyal States vied with each other in urging enlistments. Congress, at its first session, voted an army of five hundred thousand men, and five hundred million dollars to support them. The people flocked from their homes by thousands and thousands to join the army. The soldiers in every camp, from the Mississippi to the Rapidan, from every corps, brigade, regiment and company, shouted to their brethren at home to stand by their Government and really round the flag. These measures of defense were not without opposition, for about the very time that SHERMAN and his army were forcing their way over the fortifications and intrenchments at Atlanta, the Convention at Chicago declared the war to be a failure, and demanded the cessation of hostilities. Then was made a great Democratic issue, and very soon became the great issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was decisive. Twenty-one States, 212 electoral votes, over two millions of people supported the Government. [Applause.]

The estimate of Gen. GRANT upon this result is expressed in the following telegram:

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864—9½ P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for the favorable indications. [Applause.] The election having passed off quietly, to be bloodshed or riot throughout the land, is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebel dom of Europe will counter it.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. [Applause.]

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Encouraged thus by the people, by the army, and by the great commander, on the 1st of JANUARY, 1863, Mr. LINCOLN struck the fatal blow at the roots of the rebellion, by the Emancipation Proclamation, liberating four millions of slaves, strengthening our army and carrying dismay into the hearts of the rebels. [Cheers.] The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war, but now, when the restoration of slavery is a cherished hope of those most hostile to the election of Gen. GRANT, it cannot be too well considered.

* * * * *

GRANT AND COLFAX.

GRANT stands this day before us the foremost military commander in the world, with peace for his watchword. [Applause.] WHY should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of country for not voting for him? By his side stands SCHUYLER COLFAX, who, by his own energy, good character and industry, advanced from the printing-office to the Speaker's chair, and for three successive terms has filled that high office with honor and distinction. Honest and upright men have been nominated for your Representative in Congress, selected from and by GRANT and the country. WHY then, again I ask, should he and they not receive your support? The history of GRANT is known to you and to the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, lived and worked, unwilling to be a drone, resigned his commission, and engaged in the pursuit of civil life. Leaving his peaceful pursuits at the commencement of the rebellion, he joined the army, and soon advanced to the rank of Major-General commanding an army. After varied and important services, he moved on the enemy's works at Donelson, and compelled their commander, BUCKNER, to surrender, with 18,000 prisoners of war. Soon after he grappled with BEAUREGARD on the field of Shiloh, and drove him and his routed army from the field. Resolved to open the navigation of the Mississippi River, he ran its batteries, Sherman and Sheridan, and finally round the rebel Gen. PEMBERTON into Vicksburg, and forced him to surrender, with 30,000 prisoners of war. [Applause.] Advanced to the command of all the armies of the West, he fought and defeated BRAGG at Chattanooga, shattered his army and delivered that vast territory from the hands of the rebels. Advanced still higher, as Lieutenant-General he changed his head-quarters to the Potomac. Forty days' marching and fighting through the Wilderness drove LEE and his army into Richmond. Compelled to evacuate that city, LEE was chased to Appomattox Court-house, and forced to surrender himself and his army as prisoners of war. And now GRANT and his armies, which practically brought the rebellion to an end, [Applause.] *And now I ask, what reason has any man to vote against Gen. Grant? His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in the vast terrain in which he operated.* If any man among you would make known to me the reason and the ground that HE rather carried at Donelson, at Vicksburg, upon Lookout Mountain, throughout the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks, at Appomattox Court-house, and, shouldering proudly, marched with two hundred thousand of his fellow-soldiers through the streets of the nation's Capital, and then wound up his victorious Mammon that he defended with his life for years, in the long march, the wearisome siege and the storm of battle—let such a man vote against Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] If there is any man among you that would blot from the page of our history the story of these great achievements, let him draw black lines around them, and write across their face: "I have no share in these great deeds, for I voted against GRANT." [Applause.] Is there any man among you who would compel the armies of the Potomac and the banks of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf, to be again gathered at the tap of the drum, and surrendered as prisoners of war to LEE and JOHNSON, BEAUREGARD and FORREST, and JOHNSTON? Let him vote against Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] If there is any man among you who has the effrontery that bright Summer Sabbath day when the little *Monitor*, as she steamed out against the new sea-monitor, the *Merrimac*, and before noon drew her shattered and crippled to port; if there is any man who would have rejoiced to behold a cannon ball enter FARRAGUT'S pilot-house, and, passing through, drove through the rebel fleet and dashed them to pieces, let that man vote against GRANT. If any man would have WORDEN and FARRAGUT and WINSHIP, and all our great Admirals, haul down the Star-spangled Banner, never again to brave the battle and the breeze—if he would see them sink in the sea or carry off as prizes to Europe, let him vote up their ships to MAURY and BUCHANAN and SEMMES and MONTAZ, while the Confederate bars and emblems of slavery flaunt on every sea and in every State, let that man vote against GRANT, vote early and vote every day for GRANT be elected this State will be saved.

Let every man who would see the United States shall suffer tarnish or shame on the land or on the deep. [Applause.] If there is any man among you that could swerve the course of history, who would bring upon you a shame and reproach never before known among the nations of the earth, who would have the Commander of the United States Army come up and lay his sword and humbly bow before the rebel commander, let that man vote against GRANT, but never again call himself an American citizen. [Applause.] If there is any man whose eyeballs would not burn to behold LEE upon the portico of the Capitol, with BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and FORREST at his side, with the Confederate army around him; and, as the Government is transferred to them, listen to the rebel yell as it sounds on the field of battle and in the New-York Convention, [loud cheers,] let such a man vote against GRANT, and go to Washington on the 4th of March. [Applause.] Why, then, I repeat, should any lover of his country vote against GRANT, COLFAX and the Republican party of Congress?

* * * * *

"We and to raise an army to maintain our national existence, and where is the man to vote the soldier of his pay? Let him vote against Gen. GRANT. Where is the man that would plunder the widow, the orphan, the bereaved parents sitting sorrowing by the fireside? If you have an enemy to whom have been cast clothing, for where is the man that would have GRANT sleep on the bare ground, or go unclothed naked through the rebel States? You must also have horses and forage. You must have means of transportation on land and upon your rivers, lakes and seas. Where is the lover of his country that would have had the armies performing painful marches of months, that could have been performed in a few hours upon boats and railroads? Where is the lover of his country that would have had GRANT, or SHERMAN, or any of our great commanders, lose an opportunity, for want of prompt supply of transportation, or cavalry, or forage for his horses, or any other supply? Where is the man that would deprive the army of its bread and of its meat, snatch the cup from the sick soldier, deprive him of his nurse and hospital shelter, or medical care and attendance; and when France and England threatened us with a war of intervention in aid of the rebellion, what answer would have been given to the people of the United States for the burning of our towns and cities, and the ravaging of our coast, if such could have been prevented by means of money furnished by the people? for, during the contention of the debt, the people elected to Mr. LINCOLN, from day to day, and demanded that he should put forth the nation's strength, and pledged themselves to meet every call for men or for money. And who is there that would strike out for one second the glory of FARRAGUT, of WINSLOW and of WORDEN, and all our other gallant officers and seamen on the early part of the rebellion. Then was made a great issue, and very soon became the great issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was decisive. Twenty-one States, 212 electoral votes, over two millions of people supported the Government. [Applause.]

The estimate of Gen. GRANT upon this result is expressed in the following telegram:

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864—9½ P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for the favorable indications. [Applause.] The election having passed off quietly, to be bloodshed or riot throughout the land, is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebel dom of Europe will counter it.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. [Applause.]

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Encouraged thus by the people, by the army, and by the great commander, on the 1st of JANUARY, 1863, Mr. LINCOLN struck the fatal blow at the roots of the rebellion, by the Emancipation Proclamation, liberating four millions of slaves, strengthening our army and carrying dismay into the hearts of the rebels. [Cheers.] The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war, but now, when the restoration of slavery is a cherished hope of those most hostile to the election of Gen. GRANT, it cannot be too well considered.

* * * * *

GRANT AND COLFAX.

GRANT stands this day before us the foremost military commander in the world, with peace for his watchword. [Applause.] WHY should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of country for not voting for him? By his side stands SCHUYLER COLFAX, who, by his own energy, good character and industry, advanced from the printing-office to the Speaker's chair, and for three successive terms has filled that high office with honor and distinction. Honest and upright men have been nominated for your Representative in Congress, selected from and by GRANT and the country. WHY then, again I ask, should he and they not receive your support? The history of GRANT is known to you and to the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, lived and worked, unwilling to be a drone, resigned his commission, and engaged in the pursuit of civil life. Leaving his peaceful pursuits at the commencement of the rebellion, he joined the army, and soon advanced to the rank of Major-General commanding an army. After varied and important services, he moved on the enemy's works at Donelson, and compelled their commander, BUCKNER, to surrender, with 18,000 prisoners of war. Soon after he grappled with BEAUREGARD on the field of Shiloh, and drove him and his routed army from the field. Resolved to open the navigation of the Mississippi River, he ran its batteries, Sherman and Sheridan, and finally round the rebel Gen. PEMBERTON into Vicksburg, and forced him to surrender, with 30,000 prisoners of war. [Applause.] Advanced to the command of all the armies of the West, he fought and defeated BRAGG at Chattanooga, shattered his army and delivered that vast territory from the hands of the rebels. Advanced still higher, as Lieutenant-General he changed his head-quarters to the Potomac. Forty days' marching and fighting through the Wilderness drove LEE and his army into Richmond. Compelled to evacuate that city, LEE was chased to Appomattox Court-house, and forced to surrender himself and his army as prisoners of war. And now GRANT and his armies, which practically brought the rebellion to an end, [Applause.] *And now I ask, what reason has any man to vote against Gen. Grant? His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in the vast terrain in which he operated.* If any man among you would make known to me the reason and the ground that HE rather carried at Donelson, at Vicksburg, upon Lookout Mountain, throughout the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks, at Appomattox Court-house, and, shouldering proudly, marched with two hundred thousand of his fellow-soldiers through the streets of the nation's Capital, and then wound up his victorious Mammon that he defended with his life for years, in the long march, the wearisome siege and the storm of battle—let such a man vote against Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] If there is any man among you that would blot from the page of our history the story of these great achievements, let him draw black lines around them, and write across their face: "I have no share in these great deeds, for I voted against GRANT." [Applause.] Is there any man among you who would compel the armies of the Potomac and the banks of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf, to be again gathered at the tap of the drum, and surrendered as prisoners of war to LEE and JOHNSON, BEAUREGARD and FORREST, and JOHNSTON? Let him vote against Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] If there is any man among you who has the effrontery that bright Summer Sabbath day when the little *Monitor*, as she steamed out against the new sea-monitor, the *Merrimac*, and before noon drew her shattered and crippled to port; if there is any man who would have rejoiced to behold a cannon ball enter FARRAGUT'S pilot-house, and, passing through, drove through the rebel fleet and dashed them to pieces, let that man vote against GRANT. If any man would have WORDEN and FARRAGUT and WINSHIP, and all our great Admirals, haul down the Star-spangled Banner, never again to brave the battle and the breeze—if he would see them sink in the sea or carry off as prizes to Europe, let him vote up their ships to MAURY and BUCHANAN and SEMMES and MONTAZ, while the Confederate bars and emblems of slavery flaunt on every sea and in every State, let that man vote against GRANT, vote early and vote every day for GRANT be elected this State will be saved.

Let every man who would see the United States shall suffer tarnish or shame on the land or on the deep. [Applause.] If there is any man among you that could swerve the course of history, who would bring upon you a shame and reproach never before known among the nations of the earth, who would have the Commander of the United States Army come up and lay his sword and humbly bow before the rebel commander, let that man vote against GRANT, but never again call himself an American citizen. [Applause.] If there is any man whose eyeballs would not burn to behold LEE upon the portico of the Capitol, with BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and FORREST at his side, with the Confederate army around him; and, as the Government is transferred to them, listen to the rebel yell as it sounds on the field of battle and in the New-York Convention, [loud cheers,] let such a man vote against GRANT, and go to Washington on the 4th of March. [Applause.] Why, then, I repeat, should any lover of his country vote against GRANT, COLFAX and the Republican party of Congress?

* * * * *

"We and to raise an army to maintain our national existence, and where is the man to vote the soldier of his pay? Let him vote against Gen. GRANT. Where is the man that would plunder the widow, the orphan, the bereaved parents sitting sorrowing by the fireside? If you have an enemy to whom have been cast clothing,

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

Comparative Expenses of the Nation on a Peace Basis.

Cost of Governing the Country in 1860 and 1871—President Grant's Administration as Economical as Any in Our History.

The following comparative statement of Governmental expenditure on a peace basis, were submitted to the House yesterday by Mr. DAWES, in his report from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill:

COMPARISON OF THE EXPENDITURES OF 1871 WITH THOSE OF 1860.

For detailed statements of disbursements see statements following.

	Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1871.	Deduct items not growing out of the war, and which should have been paid by former Administrations.	Leaves arising in consequence of the rebellion.
A—Congress	$3,064,020 33		$957,020 33
B—Executive	10,193,141 97		2,407,091 97
C—Judiciary	2,320,943 33		943,000 00
Government in the Territories	351,000 00		
Total civil list	$15,709,779 63		$7,307,112 30
Foreign intercourse	1,244,232 47		
D—Miscellaneous	40,114,702 60		13,023,987 60
Indians	7,621,707 00		
E—Pensions	29,048,866 00		29,048,866 00
F—Military establishment	36,736,971 99		14,007,972 99
G—Navy establishment	19,511,027 22		3,269,776 00
H—Premium on purchase of bonds	3,972,794 77		1,018,794 77
I—Interest on the public debt	129,578,804 29		129,578,804 29
Total	$292,177,139 76		

Expenditures on account of	Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1871.	Deduct items not growing out of the war, and which should have been paid by former Administrations.	Leaves arising in consequence of the rebellion.
A—Congress	$2,619,529 45		
B—Executive	2,207,689 76		
C—Judiciary	2,241,807 66		
Total civil list	$7,069,026 87		
Foreign intercourse	1,244,232 47		
D—Miscellaneous	33,233,677 13		12,023,987 60
Indians	7,621,707 00		
E—Pensions	29,048,866 00		29,048,866 00
F—Military establishment	36,736,971 99		14,007,972 99
G—Naval establishment	16,241,253 22		11,519,150 10
J—Interest on the public debt	129,578,804 29		3,277,514 29
Total	$262,994,548 96		$69,877,491 98
Deduct items not growing out of the war, the premium on gold during the year, the expenditures here given being in currency, and the payment of $3,694,015 74			
Total	$72,998,533 24		
K—Deduct items not chargeable to the present Administration, not growing out of the war, and which should have been paid by former Administrations	775,000 71		
Total	$72,141,907 53		
L—Deduct interest on bonds which are not in reality expenditures, but which appear so by reason of the present method of keeping in practice in the Department	4,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	
Total	$67,881,091 46	$61,000,000 00	

The expenditures per capita are shown to be for 1860, the population being 31,443,321, at $5, and for 1871, the population being 38,555,983, at $1 76. Included in the expenditures as herein given for 1871 is the sum of $10,736,779 63, or 28 twenty-eighths of the total expenditure, for the erection of public buildings, the improvement of rivers and harbors and other public works, distributed throughout the country; while for the same purposes in 1860 the expenditures were only $3,915,371 45, or 09 nine-hundredths per capita. Taking these expenditures on account of public buildings and works into consideration—the expenses of the fiscal year of 1871 of President GRANT'S Administration—notwithstanding the increased area of the country, the interest on Pacific Railroad bonds, the organization of new Territories, &c., &c., are shown by the following table to be as low and economical as those of any Administration which has governed the country. The amount of expenditures of 1871 over 1860, $6,443,683 84.

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA.

Year.	Population.	Expenditures	Per Capita.
1800	5,305,925	$10,813,973 07	1.038
1810	7,239,814	6,474,752 37	1.471
1820	9,638,131	18,222,424 00	1.857
1830	12,866,020	15,564,369 00	1.172
1840	17,069,453	24,314,826 19	1.424
1850	23,191,876	40,242,262 13	1.736
1860	31,443,321	56,703,678 65	2.010
1870	38,555,983	67,881,091 46	1.760

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

1871	$6,443,683	10,736,779 63	.279
1860	2,443,211	3,915,371 45	.008

* Expenditures after deducting items not in reality expenditures.

STATEMENT "A."

Congress.

Reporting and publishing the debates in Congress	$140,000 00
Printing for Congress	185,000 00
Printing for Treasury Department	120,230 00
Printing for Interior Department	121,461 52
Printing for War Department	43,227 00
Printing for Navy Department	34,000 00
Total	$644,110 48
Expenses of Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in Southern States	27,027 61
Total	$663,099 09

STATEMENT "B."

Executive.

Expense of national loans	$3,807,359 92
Salaries in Internal Revenue Office	364,923 00

Salaries in Treasury Department.

Expenses. 1860.	Expenses. 1871.		
$47,031 00	$326,101 15	Office of the Secretary	$46,600 00
25,470 00	57,288 88	First Auditor	13,491 66
25,470 00	264,511 22	Second Auditor	249,041 25
132,906 70	220,189 96	Third Auditor	106,288 26
27,727 82	72,228 97	Fourth Auditor	44,158 28
17,651 43	16,725 71	Fifth Auditor	15,150 00
20,340 00	74,906 23	First Controller	42,555 23
20,280 00	124,185 99	Second Controller	107,340 99
18,761 15	169,289 72	Treasurer	141,829 99
51,707 11	93,429 57	Register	11,132 46
		Controller of the Currency	101,881 99
148,984 02	893,206 03	War Department	443,854 26
107,300 00	127,068 54	War Department Bureaus	22,758 54
128,206 46	429,206 03	Interior Department Bureaus	210,191 67
		Expenses of commission between the United States and Great Britain—*Alabama* Claims Commission, salaries, &c.	20,000 00
		Southern Claims Commission, salaries, &c.	4,500 00
		Total	$8,211,406 15
		Independent Treasury—Expenses of employed in redeeming and issuing currency and notes and paying interest on the public debt	240,073 63
		Total	$5,457,281 75

STATEMENT "C."

Judiciary.

Expenses of Courts	$ 915,522 62
Being one-third of the total expenses of United States Courts, the residue being chargeable, on account of Internal Revenue suits	1,405,421 24

STATEMENT "D."

Miscellaneous.

Return of proceeds, captured and abandoned property (Cotton)	$736,889 79
Including expenses of collecting captured and abandoned property (Cotton)	27,867 72
Expenses of refunding the national debt	822,173 04
Plates, papers, &c., Controller of Currency	150,551 83
Detecting, punishment, &c., of persons counterfeiting the obligations, securities, &c., of the United States	117,955 84
Payment for illegal captures of certain British vessels and cargoes—Brig Dashing Wave, Whilst, &c	720,778 73
Expenses assessing and collecting internal revenue	7,078,127 17
Internal revenue allowances to drawbacks	451,326 46
Punishing violation of internal revenue laws	58,733 97
Refunding internal revenue taxes illegally assessed, &c	813,542 20
Claims, pages and stamps	827,668 53
Compensation of Direct Tax Commissioners refunding taxes under TAX laws, not enacted, &c	9,902 49
Payment of excess of tax on banking associations	5,000 94
Expenses under Habeas Corpus act	8,000 71
Relief of heirs of Jno. T. Peabody, &c., of Texas	8,264 00
Col. T. P. McManus, of Texas (Cotton)	10,777 36
A. M. Douglass, for schooner *Dove*	21,871 50
J. Lee	8,534 35
Nicholas M. Pomeroy, of Virginia	41,200 00
Geo. F. Robinson, soldier	8,000 00
Receiving Catholic Orphan Asylum as Choctaw	12,000 00
Payment of judgments of Court of Claims	94,676 88
War property	
Calling in and destroying fractional currency	
Increase of cost over 1860, viz.: $8,400,679 41 in 1871, and $6,554,430 58 in 1860, made necessary by the increased revenue required and not apart by law to meet the interest on the public debt	3,136,249 83
Total	$13,260,845 69

STATEMENT "E."

The entire amount on account of pensions is charged, as it is not remembered on appeals that many persons who would be entitled to the pension of the old Pension laws are now living.

STATEMENT "F."

Military Establishment.

Army subsistence	$125,819 19
Medical and Hospital Department	75,526 82
Fifty-one and three years' volunteers	853,128 95
Collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers	73,103 56
Draft and substitute fund	5,139 60
Bounty to soldiers and seamen	23 00
Pay of the Army	1,603 61
Ordnance, armament of forts, &c	4,023 61
Purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars	4,023 61
Keeping, &c., prisoners of war	416 98
Payments to National Asylum for Volunteers	204,337 25
Relief acts	64,709 92
Bounty under act July 28, 1866	1,305,000 00
Bounty, widows and orphans of volunteers	150,000 00
Secret service fund	15,797 17

THE METHODISTS.

End of the General Conference in Brooklyn.

No Separate Colored Conference Desired—List of Fraternal Delegates Appointed—The Bible in the Schools—Closing Proceedings.

The Methodist General Conference adjourned sine die yesterday, having begun its sessions five weeks ago this morning. Bishop AMES presided yesterday, and Rev. W. H. FAVLE conducted the religious exercises. The report of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up and adopted, leaving the section of the Iowa and Nebraska Conferences, which gave rise to considerable animated discussion.

The following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, That the colored members of the General and Alabama Conferences are hereby authorized to organize a Conference or Conferences during the next few years, provided that a majority of such desire it, important to the prosperity of the Church to do so, Bishop PEIRCE presiding consecutively.

Hon. JAMES LYNCH, of Missouri, (colored,) spoke earnestly against the proposition. He said this act was in fact to ban race, having origin against the adoption of the resolution. If the General Conference authorized colored people to organize separate Conferences it would be declaring that there are grave dangers whenever colored and white people are live in the same Church.

Mr. MUTE, of Lexington, Ky., (colored,) thought the separate Conferences would be for the good of both elements. Rev. Mr MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, (colored,) opposed the resolution, with considerable eloquence, and, on his motion it was tabled by an almost unanimous vote, and was not voted on. The resolutions presented and adopted. The first was Bayman's to be defined, so include all the members of the Church who are not members of the Annual Conference. A resolution was adopted placing on the non-effective list the venerable Senior Bishop T. A. MORRIS. The day of prayer for colleges was changed from the last Thursday in February to the last day in January.

The following list of brethren appointed by the Bishops to visit the various Christian bodies who had sent fraternal delegates to the General Conference was confirmed:

English Wesleyan Conference, J. C. MCAULEY and F. G. HILLMAN; German and Swedish, Bishop HAVEN; Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland, Italy, Wesleyan Conference, the same.

Canada Wesleyan, RAYMOND and BROWN.

Wesleyan Methodist in Eastern British America, CLARK and HUESTIS.

Canada M. E. Church, ——

African M. E. Zion Church, MATTHEWS and LYNCH.

Methodist Church in the United States, Wm. HUNTER and WM. MARTIN.

Methodist Protestant Church, South, RUTHVEN and CHALMERS.

Presbyterian Church, MERRITT and GRAY.

Reformed Episcopal Church, ——

The Bishops were authorized to fill vacancies.

The Committee on Education presented the following resolutions with reference to the use of the Bible in schools, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we will co-operate with every effort which is put forth to make our town or schools more efficient in Christian instruction.

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction that to divide the common school funds among religious denominations is wrong in principle, hostile to our institutions, and subversive of the best interests of education.

Resolved, That we will resist all means which may be employed to exclude from our common schools the Bible which is the charter of our liberties and the foundation of our civilization.

On motion of Dr. SLICER the following resolutions of thanks were adopted, with a rising vote, the Bishops joining with the clerical and lay delegates in voting:

Whereas, This session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing May 1, and closing June 4, 1872, has been pre-eminently characterized by gratifying all the provisions made for its accommodation and the personal comfort of its members; therefore

Resolved, That the faithfulness and skill of the Committee of Arrangements are hereby acknowledged, and we would particularly mention Messrs. MARTIN and CLARK, whose courtesy and executive ability would render our Christian brethren from abroad, who have entertained, and pray devoutly that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon them. Our friends in Brooklyn may rest assured that the hospitality and kindness which have generously characterized the whole of the session, will always be borne in mind.

The next resolution acknowledged special acknowledgement to Postmaster BOOTH for the admirable facilities afforded in the delivery of letters and mail received; also to Messrs. JOHN F. BOOTH and J. F. FISH, Esq., managers of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

The next resolution appreciated the promptness and accuracy with which the editor and publisher of the *Daily Advocate* had presented reports of these proceedings.

The following resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the reporters of the daily papers, who have furnished full and faithful reports of our proceedings, deserve and receive our hearty acknowledgements.

Resolved, That we cannot forbear to express our gratitude to Almighty God that the health of our older effective Bishops has been restored and maintained so as to enable them faithfully to perform their arduous duties during the session. Their responsibility is to be shared by the able men who have been elected to be their associates; also, that the Conference deems itself fortunate to have been so well served by the Secretaries, Principals and assistants, and that when Dr. HARRIS was made Bishop, Dr. WOODWORTH was prevailed upon to take his place, which he has filled so skillfully and well.

At 1 o'clock Dr. CURRY moved that the Conference adjourn *sine die*, after appropriate religious exercises. The roll was called, and showed the presence of 367 ministers and fifty-two laymen. The minutes of the days proceedings were then read and approved. Rev. Dr. WATSON, of Memphis, was introduced by the presiding Bishop, the Conference rising in token of respect. He spoke a few words with reference to the fact that the close of the Conference the day previous, which had induced him to be present, a place on the platform, and was greeted with applause.

Bishop JAMES then delivered the closing address to the Conference in the following words, and the Conference then adjourned *sine die*:

"We are of the opinion that your action has been both conservative and progressive, calculated to the peace of the Church, and augment both its organic and spiritual power.

Considering the number who compose the Conference and the local interests that must be felt in such an extended and connectional Church as ours, we regard your harmony, both of feeling and of judgment, which has led to such unity of action, very remarkable.

We also regard the devotion of the members of the Conference, both ministerial and lay, which has induced so many to remain until this hour of final adjournment as worthy of the highest appreciation of the general Church.

Those of us who have been in the superintendency previous to your convening desire to say that we have received the kindness you have given us to our hearts as well as to our minds, and we appreciate the consideration of the Conference, which has given us such a number of colleagues as will relieve us from the severe responsibility of years.

We have evidence that the future of the Church will be as the past, only much more glorious because of the more abundant dispensation of the Divine Spirit given to us.

We (all of us) desire to express to you the hope and wish and unite with you in the prayer, that Providence may protect and preserve you on your journey to your several homes, and that you may find the blessing of God upon your families and upon all your interests.

We shall now unite in the brief closing devotions after which you will be dismissed by the doxology and benediction.

"We ask Bishop SIMPSON to read a short Scripture lesson, when we will sing;

"Blest be the tie that binds our hearts,"

and Dr. CURRY will lead us in prayer."

Another Suspected Husband Poisoner in Brooklyn.

MRS. RICHARD VAN THUN, of No. 35 Union-street, Brooklyn, whose husband was reported so have been killed in a tavern row on Saturday night, was arrested yesterday charged with having poisoned her husband with Paris green. A supposed accomplice named VERRELLE had already been arrested on the supposition that it was he who had beaten the unfortunate man to death. A post-mortem examination will be made today.

Changes in the Police Department.

The Board of Police Commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, assigned the rooms in the Central Office, occupied by the Permit and Street-cleaning Bureau, to the new Street-cleaning Bureau, and gave the reporters' rooms to the Permit Bureau. The following Sergeants were transferred: Wm. H. LEWTHWAITE, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Precinct; THEO. BUSHNELL, from Nineteenth to Third; DANIEL DAVENPORT, Tenth to Seventh; CHRISTOPHER BOUMEN, from Twenty-first to Eighth; MICHAEL LAMEY, from Eighth to Tenth, and WM. FORSMER, from Twenty-sixth to Fourteenth Precinct. Roundsman MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, of Mounted Squad, was transferred to the Twenty-first Precinct.

A Broad-Street Speculator in Court.

E. R. MCILVAINE, a member of the firm of E. T. SELMSER & Co., No. 11 Broad-street, was arraigned at the Tombs, before Justice HOGAN, yesterday by Detective THOMAS SAMPSON, of the Stock Exchange, charged with having defrauded Messrs. GELSTON & BUSSING, of No. 36 Wall-street, of 100 shares of Lake Shore Railroad stock, value $8,850, by means of a worthless check on the Bank of the Republic for that amount. The evidence in the case on the part of the prosecution was to the effect that MCILVAINE, who resides in Brooklyn, bought the stock of GELSTON & BUSSING, and on its being delivered to him gave the check in question which was dishonored by the bank. It was further sworn that he sold the stock thus obtained at once; and deposited the money received by him for it to his own personal credit in a Brooklyn bank. The line of defense, not fully developed, seems to be that at the time the check was given there were funds to meet it, but that before it was presented for payment other checks drawn by MCILVAINE in the course of his business transactions were presented, and absorbed the amounts deposited in the bank. MCILVAINE was held for trial in $10,000 bail.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4, Government securities—Bonds of the Pacific Railroads.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$100 Quicksilver	8½	$2,000 Union Pacific L. G.	87
500 Quick, Pref	45	1,000 do	87
200 W. Un. Tel	78¼	100 do	87
100 Pacific Mail	74	1,000 do	87
100 do	74	1,000 do	87
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97	200 do	87
200 do	97	200 do	87
200 do	97	1,000 do	87
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97	1,000 C. C. & I. C.	87
100 do	97	1,000 do	87
100 Lake Shore	85	1,000 do	87
100 do	85	1,000 do	87
100 do	85	1,000 do	87
100 do

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce arrived and have been as follows:

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the ship *Robert Lee*, for Liverpool—870 bbls. Flour, 221 bags Indian Corn, 12,625 bushels Wheat, 31,156 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Deedalus*, for Exeter—2,436 bbls. Naphtha, 1,100 cases Naphtha, 26 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Shooks and Heads, 25 cases Refrigerators, 10 cases Coolers, 30 cases Paper, 1 Carriage, 18 cases Clocks, 80 pkgs. Hardware, 25 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 200 cases Oil Cloths, 100 bags Pepper, 150 bbls. Rosin, 21 pkgs. Tobacco, 315 pkgs. Hardware, 21 pkgs. Blacking, 10 bbls. Bone-black, 18 pkgs. Barrows, 10 boxes Handles.

And from Philadelphia, for Stettin, by the bark *Bertha*—114,339½ gallons Refined Petroleum.....For Hamburg, by the bark *Ida*—120,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.....For Antwerp, by the bark *Bessie North*, for Belfast—32,321 bushels Corn.....For Havre, by the bark *Friesland*, 194,491 gallons Crude Petroleum.....For Port Spain, by the brig *Adelaide*—3,000 gallons Petroleum; in cases.

And from Baltimore, during this week: For Cork, Ireland, by the Norwegian bark *Stenger*—37,800 bushels Corn.....For Portsmouth, bark *Wanderer*—29,628 bushels Corn.....For Belfast, bark *Hadji Abgool*—36,374 bushels Corn.....Ponce, P. R., British brig *Isabella*—301 bbls. Flour; 30 bbls. Pork; 30 bbls. Bread; 50 bbls. Oats; 576 lbs. Lard; 940 lbs. Butter, 12 bbls. Beef; 100 bbls. Potatoes; 1,000 gallons Kerosene; 50 boxes Crackers, 600 reams Paper, 48,000 Shingles; 7,000 feet Lumber; 2 M. ex. 10 pkgs. Sundries.....San Juan, bark *Two Lights*—400 bbls. Resin, 254,000 feet Lumber; 50,000 Shingles; 1,000 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bbls. Meal; 25 cases Tobacco; 10 kegs Paint, 25 reams Paper, 10 bbls. Lard, 4 cases Hats, 3 cases Boots and Shoes, 20 bags Rice, 3 cases Casts, 20 bales Hay.

By the brig *Ceylon*, for Demerara—320 cases Preserves, 24 bbls. Soap, 30 bbls. Lard, 600 pcs. Salt, 4,250 reams Paper, 105 cases Tobacco, 2,300 lbs. Butter, 976 lbs. Bacon, 350 Shooks, 2,000 Hoops, 30 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Pitch, 10 bbls. Tar, 7 bbls. Whiting, 2,400 lbs. Tallow, 2 boxes Vaccine, 2 boxes Drugs, 4 pkgs. Paint, 12 plates Iron, 4 pcs. Glass-ware.

By the schooner *Frank Hosford*, for Para—560 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Resin, 20 bbls. Pork, 5,000 gallons Petroleum, 1,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 75 cases Matches, 30 cases Drugs, 1,000 reams Paper, 7 cases Domestics, 400 lbs. Lumber, 25 cases Sewing-Machine, 10 cases Shoe Nails.

By the brig *Dashing Wave*, for Buenos Ayres—101 pkgs. Drugs, 1 Engine, 194 pcs. Agricultural Implements, 200 cases Cut Shoes, 100 bags Pepper, 150 bbls. Rosin, 21 pkgs. Tobacco, 315 pkgs. Hardware, 21 pkgs. Blacking, 10 bbls. Bone-black, 18 pkgs. Barrows, 10 boxes Handles, 25 bbls. Pitch, 10 bbls. Tar, 10 bbls. Whiting, 2,400 lbs. Tallow, 2 boxes Vaccine, 2 boxes Drugs, 4 pkgs. Paint, 12 plates Iron, 4 pcs. Glass-ware.

By the schooner *Frank Hosford*, for Para—560 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Resin, 20 bbls. Pork, 5,000 gallons Petroleum, 1,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 75 cases Matches, 30 cases Drugs, 1,000 reams Paper, 7 cases Domestics, 400 lbs. Lumber, 25 cases Sewing-Machine, 10 cases Shoe Nails.

By the brig *Dashing Wave*, for Buenos Ayres—101 pkgs. Drugs, 1 Engine, 194 pcs. Agricultural Implements, 200 cases Cut Shoes, 100 bags Pepper, 150 bbls. Rosin, 21 pkgs. Tobacco, 315 pkgs. Hardware, 21 pkgs. Blacking, 10 bbls. Bone-black, 18 pkgs. Barrows, 10 boxes Handles, 25 bbls. Pitch, 10 bbls. Tar, 10 bbls. Whiting, 2,400 lbs. Tallow, 2 boxes Vaccine, 2 boxes Drugs, 4 pkgs. Paint, 12 plates Iron, 4 pcs. Glass-ware.

By the brig *Deedalus*, for Exeter—2,436 bbls. Naphtha, 1,100 cases Naphtha, 26 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Shooks and Heads, 25 cases Refrigerators, 10 cases Coolers, 30 cases Paper, 1 Carriage, 18 cases Clocks, 80 pkgs. Hardware, 25 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 200 cases Cut Shoes, 100 bags Pepper, 150 bbls. Rosin, 21 pkgs. Tobacco, 315 pkgs. Hardware, 21 pkgs. Blacking, 10 bbls. Bone-black, 18 pkgs. Barrows, 10 boxes Handles, 25 bbls. Pitch, 10 bbls. Tar, 10 bbls. Whiting, 2,400 lbs. Tallow, 2 boxes Vaccine, 2 boxes Drugs, 4 pkgs. Paint, 12 plates Iron, 4 pcs. Glass-ware.

By the bark *Clarissa*, for Rio Janeiro—Lard; also, for Santos—Lard.

By the bark *Piera*, for Queenstown and orders—Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Christie*, for Rio de la Plata—Lard; logs Cedar, 10 bags Barley, 6 pkgs. Shoe Nails, 2 bbls. Shoes, 500 kegs Powder, 10 bbls. Petroleum, 60 boxes Tin, 100 kegs Lead, 50 kegs Paint, 34,778 lbs. Lard, 979 lbs. Tobacco, 1 case Quinine, 40 bbls. Tar, 17 pkgs. Hardware, 80 rolls Cabinet Leather, 10 bbls. Rosin, 50 bbls. Coke, 60 pkgs. Bread, 2,200 lbs. Butter, 600 lbs. Codfish, 29 boxes Preserves, 15 bbls. Vinegar, 18 boxes Candles, 1,123 lbs. Ham, 1,200 reams Paper, 10 cases Clocks, 1 Engine, 1,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 lbs. Lard.

By the ship *Sylvia*, for Callao—71 bbls. Beef, 200 pkgs. Lard, 30,000 feet Lumber, 20 pkgs. Woodenware, 6 cases Brooms, 410 cases Drugs, 2 bales Nail Tacks, 11 pkgs. Steam Engine, 1 Fan-blower and Pump, 1 Locomotive, 16 pcs. Sash, 9 pkgs. Starch, 30 pkgs Castiles, 600 Bankers, 500 pkgs. Machinery, 200 boxes Oil, 30 cases Copying-Press, 1 case Spirits Turpentine, 200 bbls. Resin, 1 case Refrigerators, 10 cases Coolers, 30 cases Paper, 1 Carriage, 18 cases Clocks, 80 pkgs. Hardware, 25 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 200 cases Cut Shoes, 100 bags Pepper, 150 bbls. Rosin, 21 pkgs. Tobacco, 315 pkgs. Hardware, 21 pkgs. Blacking, 10 bbls. Bone-black, 18 pkgs. Barrows, 10 boxes Handles, 25 bbls. Pitch, 10 bbls. Tar, 10 bbls. Whiting, 2,400 lbs. Tallow, 2 boxes Vaccine, 2 boxes Drugs, 4 pkgs. Paint, 12 plates Iron, 4 pcs. Glass-ware.

By the bark *Stella Orphanis*, for Gibraltar and orders—14,808 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Carnarvon*, for Queenstown—1,100 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Sarah*, for Kingsbridge—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Norge*, for Christiansand—1,439 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Antonio*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,744 bbls. Refined Petroleum

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MARITANA (English Opera).—Mrs. Edith Seguin, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Mariana Family.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS.—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE.—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN.—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be fully represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Old Republican readers of the *Tribune* will not fail to admire the distinction which that paper now draws between Democratic and Republican meetings or Conventions. The former are invariably described as "Reform gatherings"—the latter are stigmatized as "office-holders' meetings"—so that Republicanism has a sorry show in the *Tribune* at present. It is the first time in the history of that paper, that it has sought to bring the National Convention of its party into disrepute. Its reports of the Philadelphia Convention are headed, "Advent of the office-holders," &c., while its account of the Tammany meeting for GREELEY and BROWN, on Monday night, is described as the "*Reform Rally!*" This must open the eyes of some of the country Republicans who still believe in the *Tribune*. We do not complain.

Concerning the "Reform Rally," observe the names of the chief reformers present: WALDO HUTCHINS, who made the bargain between the Tammany Democrats and Fenton Republicans to defeat all Reform measures in the Legislature; BEN. WOOD, RICHARD SCHELL, (Tammany;) AMOS J. CUMMINGS, ETHAN ALLEN, F. J. FITHIAN, ALBERT C. DUNG. We have also a rebel named FELLOWES, commonly known as "Colonel" FELLOWES, who made an impudent speech in defense of TWEED last November, long after our exposures of TWEED's frauds, and who is doubtless as great a rascal as TWEED himself. He is undeniably an insolent and cowardly slanderer. Today he is Assistant District-Attorney, appointed by SWEENY. And these are the Reformers!

Alluding to this collection of political "scalawags," the *Tribune* says, in double-leaded type: "On the heels of this shewing of hands, let the *Coalking delegates to the Renominating Convention* cast their impotent votes at Philadelphia for Gen. GRANT." Now the "delegates" thus dishonestly and stupidly described include among their number GERRIT SMITH, (no name more honored in this State,) WILLIAM ORTON, JAMES M. MATTHEWS, WILLIAM F. BUTLER, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, STEPHEN B. MOSHITT. From this City, among our delegates are HENRY A. HURLBUT, WILLIAM LAIMBEER, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JOHN D. LAWSON, JOEL W. MASON, SALEM H. WALES. Could anybody have believed a few years ago that the *Tribune*, under HORACE GREELEY, would have abused such gentlemen as these, while extolling Democrats of the worst type, like FELLOWES? "Col." FELLOWES, with hands covered with Tammany dirt, is held up in HORACE GREELEY's paper as a "Reformer," while GERRIT SMITH is only a "Coalking delegate" sent to a "Renominating Convention." Such are the effects of the "Presidential maggot" upon GREELEY's brain.

Mr. DAWES yesterday presented to the House of Representatives some statistics, which will be found in full on our second page. They afford ample material for investigating the charge of extravagance brought against the Republican Party, and show that charge to be grossly exaggerated. Compared with the cheapest year of BUCHANAN'S Administration, these statistics prove that last year the expenditures *per capita* for the same class of purposes were actually less. In 1861 the expenditures were $1 95 per head; in 1871 they were $1 76, while the gross expenditures, reduced to gold, and carefully calculated on a peace basis, i. e., excluding expenditures caused by the war, were but $6,448,062 more than in 1861. The process by which these results are attained is set forth minutely in the statement referred to, and we hope that it will be generally consulted.

The Custom-house Investigation Committee yesterday made a report to the Senate. Their conclusions have already been anticipated by those who followed the reports of the main testimony as it has been published. They find that there are no abuses with which Gen. GRANT, or any one about him, directly or indirectly, was in any way connected. They vindicate Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK from the charges brought against them by the slanderers, whose purpose has since been rendered too clear to be mistaken. They point out the political motives which prompted the movement for the investigation, and show that the abuses developed are of a minor and inconsiderable character. They recommend, nevertheless, a general revision of the Custom-house laws, with particular reference to the abolition of moieties, and the stability of tenure in the offices of appraisers and examiners.

Gov. HOFFMAN has borrowed a plea from the corrupt Judges. He pretends that his indorsement by popular majorities, before and after the date of the frauds in which he was implicated, bars any verdict against him now. We commend this precious defense to the notice of HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY. They were also re-elected to positions of popular trust after they had been engaged in swindling the tax-payers. It will be a most comfortable theory for all public plunderers to have it understood that when one has betrayed his official trust, and managed to keep the fact a secret, his re-election is all that is needed to make him an honest man again. If Gov. HOFFMAN had nothing better than this to say, he had better have proceeded on his "official" visit to Clinton Prison without saying anything.

The Tammany Police Commissioners have set on the Ring organs to bully the Controller, and to terrify the public with the threat of cutting off some four or five hundred men from the effective Police force of the City. It should be distinctly understood that the Board of Apportionment went over the estimates of the Police Commissioners item by item. They allowed every dollar that was asked for on behalf of patrolmen, and made reductions only in the sums asked for superfluous door-keepers, sinecurist surgeons and the like. The Board agreed to an estimate, which has only been cut down to the extent of about a hundred thousand dollars, while the threatened reduction of patrolmen would give them an extra four hundred thousand to spend on some more political sinecures. This barefaced swindle contemplated by SMITH, BARR, MANIERRE & Co. is of too dangerous a character to be quietly submitted to by the public.

Convention Notes.

If the feeling among the delegates at Philadelphia is unanimously in favor of GRANT, it is only because they truly and fairly represent the undivided opinion of the Republican Party. Public opinion, we presume, has a right to be fairly represented at a National Convention. We should be sorry to see the regular Convention of the Republican Party so transparent a fraud as the Cincinnati scramble proved to be—where the vote of Delaware, for instance, was cast in every instance by a newspaper correspondent from Washington. At Philadelphia there are assembled able and earnest men from all the States, and they come authorized to express the opinions of the Republicans in these States. GRANT is singled out for the Presidential nomination because he is overwhelmingly strong in the country.

On this point the delegates from all parts of the Union are agreed. "Nobody believes a word of the charges against GRANT; our people can see for themselves that he is true and honest, and they will hear of no one else for the Presidency." This is the talk of the delegation from every State. In New-Hampshire, according to the delegates, no Republican will go for GREELEY, and very few Democrats. In fact, GREELEY, it is quite clear, will not perceptibly affect the Republican vote, except, perhaps, in one or two States. And when we suggest an exception, we make more allowance than the present appearances warrant.

A hard fight is looked for in Pennsylvania, chiefly owing to local dissensions in the State. But the oldest politicians feel sure that the State ticket will succeed next October, and in any case that the Presidential election will not be in a moment's doubt. We hope, however, that good and careful management will be displayed by our Republican friends there, between now and the Fall. If the State ticket is not all that some could desire, to change it would be an exceedingly hazardous—perhaps a ruinous—experiment.

The Indiana delegation are confident that the Republicans can carry the State this Fall, although they insist upon the renomination of Mr. COLFAX as the condition of victory. The feeling in favor of Mr. COLFAX is strong, but an impression appears to prevail that the substitution of Senator WILSON would strengthen the ticket. There is also a growing feeling in favor of Gen. HAWLEY. We could win with either of these three men—and it is not for us to dictate to the Convention which it should choose. The question seems chiefly to be one of expediency. There is, and can be, no bitterness whatever in the contest. Massachusetts and New-Hampshire are very earnest in favor of WILSON—and we believe that Republicans in Mississippi would be very glad to see his name occupy the second place on the ticket. He is popular with the laboring classes, and has done hard work in the campaign—a man in every way worthy to be honored. At the same time, let us not forget Mr. COLFAX's great services. We owe more to his devotion and sagacity, while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, during the reconstruction debates, than most people are aware of. He has filled his present position in an absolutely faultless manner. If another is preferred to him, we are quite sure no disrespect or slight will be intended—the change will be made for the purpose of securing harmony in certain quarters where it is desirable that it should prevail.

We must notice one fact, for it is a subject of common talk at the Convention—we refer to the indignation caused by the attempts of the *Tribune* to destroy the Republican Party and bring back the Democrats to power. The delegates from almost all the States tell the same story—"The *Tribune* is losing all its circulation and influence among Republicans, and the TIMES is taking its place." That this very Convention should be described by the *Tribune* as a gathering of corrupt office-seekers is regarded by the delegates as a most wanton and gratuitous insult—especially since, at the same time they see a gathering of notorious Tammany politicians in New-York, trumpeted forth as a "Reform Rally." If the public will look into the facts, they will see that there never was held a National Convention of the party, with fewer office-holders in it than in this. The delegates, of course, know the facts already, and they are not a little astonished that GREELEY should have gone so far in his ambitious course, as to slander so large a body of intelligent and sincere Republicans.

Senator SUMNER's recent "oration" is also the subject of general condemnation. Even in the Massachusetts delegation, there is not a man who does not declare it as the crowning mistake of SUMNER's life. The prevalent feeling is that its circulation will do Gen. GRANT more good than harm. Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and other life-long friends of Mr. SUMNER, deeply deplore the extravagance and violence into which his personal resentments have carried him.

The Republican Party and the Material Interests of the Country.

Final action was had yesterday on the Tax and Tariff bill. The Conference Committee made but few changes in the bill as it left the Senate—the principal being in reducing the amount of stamp taxes abolished, by the sum of $3,500,000, and in insisting on a uniform tax of twenty cents a pound on tobacco; the law going into operation Aug. 1 instead of July 1. The bill as it stands reduces the duties on salt fifty per cent., on coal forty per cent., on lead twenty-five per cent., on iron and copper and other metals, and on the manufactures of these metals, ten per cent., on wools and woolen manufactures ten per cent., on cotton manufactures ten per cent.; it frees from duty hides and the materials for ship-building, and a large number of articles used in manufactures, especially drugs, chemicals and dyes; it revises and simplifies the internal revenue taxes; it repeals some seven and one-half millions of stamp taxes; it abolishes tobacco warehouses; it repeals the allowance of moieties to informers, and it reduces the number of Collectors and Assessors by about 275. The total reduction of taxation by the bill is estimated to be $58,000,000, and it makes the total reduction within the last two years, made by the Republican Party, one hundred and forty millions. ($140,000,000.)

The passage of the Tax and Tariff bill completes the record of the Republican Party with reference to the material interests of the people. Today the National Convention meets to present that record to the country, and to ask upon it the sober judgment of those who are most deeply interested in it. It is plain that they can do so with pride and confidence. If honesty, economy, courage and intelligence are qualities deserving of respect in public servants, the Republican Party can claim the fullest measure of respect. Putting aside all minor points, on which difference of opinion is unavoidable, its action shows a steady adherence to sound principles, a steady advance toward proper and necessary ends. Its reduction of taxation, while in full possession of all branches of the Government, and free from any opposition of a formidable character, is something unprecedented in American history. When in 1833 HENRY CLAY proposed a gradual reduction of high taxes, he did it to conciliate a threatening and even warlike spirit, which imperiled the integrity of the Union itself. But HENRY CLAY only proposed to take off the excess over twenty per cent. by installments covering nine years. The average amount of this excess was only eleven and four-tenths per cent., and the average annual reduction was but a trifle over one per cent. Compare this with the voluntary action of the Republican Party, which has reduced taxation on some of the imports regarded as affecting the most powerful interests, by from ten per cent. to fifty per cent. at a blow.

And, though the party is assailed bitterly by extreme theorists of all kinds, its action has been guided by principles which must command the respect of intelligent critics. It has undertaken to relieve the burdens of the people as fast as the requirements of the Government would allow on the one hand, and on the other without exposing vested interests to sudden and disastrous changes. In this wise and prudent course the party has evinced the more moral courage than would have been required to plunge headlong into excessive reductions, or to obstinately favor powerful interests.

While it has thus sought to lift the weight of taxation, the party has faithfully striven to keep the expenses of the Government at the lowest point consistent with effectiveness. This end has been reached by two means—by constant improvement in the efficiency of the civil service, and by all possible reduction of the number of officers employed by the Government. How much better the revenues are now collected than they were under Democratic rule is shown by the fact that, while in Mr. BUCHANAN's time it cost $6 11 to collect every $100 of the Customs duties, under Gen. GRANT it costs but $3 11 to collect the same amount. How fast and how much the number of officers is being reduced, may be judged by the fact that a reduction of some 975 was included in the bill passed yesterday.

We believe the record of the Republican Party, judged by its administration of the civil affairs of the nation, is as remarkable in its way as the energy and fidelity it showed in the conduct of the war. The secret of this varied capacity to govern is an open one. It lies in the fact that the party is in close sympathy with the mass of the people, and even those who have voted against it include hundreds of thousands who believe in its integrity, good sense, and general trustworthiness. There is every proof that this powerful hold on the judgment and affections of the people is in no way relaxed, and we have no doubt that the action of the Convention which meets in Philadelphia today will elicit a renewal of confidence in November next. We believe that the party will be victorious, because we know that it deserves victory.

Gov. Hoffman and the Ring.

In January, 1868, JOHN T. HOFFMAN entered on his second term as Mayor. At that date WM. M. TWEED was Street Commissioner, President of the Board of Supervisors, and had just been elected to the State Senate. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was Controller and PETER B. SWEENY was City Chamberlain. At the same time THOMAS COMAN was President of the Board of Aldermen. Tammany, as will be seen, was in actual control of the City, and was meditating a great stroke for the control of the State also. The preparations for the Fall campaign of 1868 cost something; so did the fraudulent majorities by which victory was purchased. For these purposes, the Tammany leaders had no idea of risking what little money they, at this date, had of their own. But, as they controlled all the avenues to the City Treasury, they determined to make the tax-payers of New-York contribute to the political victory of Tammany, and to the personal enrichment of its chiefs. With these ends in view, the larger portion of THREE MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars was stolen from the City Treasury, either with the connivance or direct consent of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City, and Tammany candidate for Governor.

The majority of the warrants detailed in the TIMES of yesterday were, like those contained in our earlier exposures of the Ring, drawn on County account. A large proportion of them are for work purporting to have been done on armories and drill-rooms and on the new Court-house. The ordeal through which one of these fraudulent claims had to pass was simply this: It was passed by the Board of Supervisors, (virtually owned by TWEED,) and "examined" by the County Auditor, the notorious JAMES WATSON, deceased, who prepared a warrant for the amount. To make it legal, this warrant required—supposing it to be on County account—the signatures of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, (WOODWARD,) the Controller, (CONNOLLY,) and the Mayor, (HOFFMAN.) With HOFFMAN's co-operation the combination was complete; without it, not a dollar could have been drawn on account of any of the fraudulent bills which we have detailed.

A more shameful evasion of duty could hardly be imagined than the way in which HOFFMAN attempted to relieve himself of the responsibility of signing the fraudulent warrants drawn during the last five months of his term, amounting to three millions of dollars. The Charter of 1857, under which the City Government was then constituted, had the usual provision, that in case of the absence of the Mayor from the City, or whenever he should be *prevented* by sickness or other cause from attending to the duties of his office, these should be discharged *ad interim* by the President of the Board of Aldermen. It is safe to conclude that the framers of this act never contemplated its authorization of so disgraceful a harlequinade as that enacted by HOFFMAN and COMAN in the closing months of 1868. HOFFMAN had given his signature during the first six months of the year to warrants of an unquestionably fraudulent character, amounting to about seven hundred thousand dollars. Why, having gone so far, he should have asked to be relieved from the responsibility of signing the remainder is not very clear. To have directly participated in robbing the City of the larger portion of seven hundred thousand dollars was quite sufficient to make him as guilty in the eye of the law as TWEED, who participated in the stealing of fifty times that amount. But, in point of fact, HOFFMAN's relation to the remainder of the fraudulent transactions of the year was rather better calculated to convict him of criminal negligence than had he boldly assumed HALL's plea of purely "ministerial responsibility," and signed, without question, everything that was presented to him. He had sworn to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and when these subordinates come to him asking his assistance to rob the City Treasury, he merely sends for COMAN, saying: "Here is some dirty work to be done; be you Mayor for two hours or two days, as the necessities of the case demand, and relieve me of the task of putting my hands any further into this troublesome piece of burglary."

HOFFMAN knew that the warrants were fraudulent, otherwise he would have had no reason for so anxiously avoiding direct contact with them. Why, for example, on Nov. 3, 1868, should HOFFMAN sign ten warrants, including numbers from 1,550 to 1,554, and delegate to COMAN the task of signing No. 1,551? How many minutes was HOFFMAN "prevented" from acting as Mayor on that day, and was any citizen of New-York aware how frequently the City changed its chief executive officer during the latter portion of 1868?

An examination of the accounts of the Broadway and other banks shows that the distributing agents of the Ring plunder in 1868 were INGERSOLL & Co., F. W. STRAHAN & Co., E. A. WOODWARD and PETER B. SWEENY. Of the three millions seven hundred thousand dollars drawn under the names of Ring tradesmen, about two millions found their way directly into the pockets of the Ring. With every stage of this swindle, JOHN T. HOFFMAN was closely identified. His bargain with GREELEY, his close alliance with the men whose creature he has been, and the career which Senator FENTON has marked out for him, will not help him to wipe out the stain that his character must now bear for all time. The political infamy that covers TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL has also descended upon JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and the decrees of neither caucus nor convention can ever restore to him the reputation of an honest man.

Stanton's Reply to Sumner.

Our readers will find, in another part of today's TIMES, extended extracts from a speech delivered by EDWIN M. STANTON, in Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1868, and published in the TIMES the following morning. We trust that the *Tribune*, which advertises itself the first in the field with a pamphlet edition of SUMNER's tirade against Gen. GRANT, will show that candor and fairness to the dead which it refuses to the living, by giving a place, in future editions of its campaign document, to this reply of Mr. STANTON. Besides containing a flat contradiction of the calumny uttered against himself by the Massachusetts Senator, it also furnishes all the defense that is needed of his friend, Gen. GRANT, against the malicious charges and spiteful innuendoes emanating from the same source. It was the first speech delivered by Mr. STANTON during the campaign of 1868, and it is a sufficient attestation of the entire accuracy of the report that every word of it, as written out by our stenographer, passed under the eye of Mr. STANTON, and was corrected with his own hand before being telegraphed to the TIMES.

On referring to Mr. STANTON's speech delivered at Steubenville, it will be found that he "introduced the name of Gen. GRANT" no less than twenty-five times, and that a very large portion of the address was devoted to a eulogy of the man, and to assigning reasons why the people should elect him President. These reasons were based on grounds of patriotism and the public welfare, on gratitude for Gen. GRANT's pre-eminent services to the country, and "on his capacity and integrity for civil administration;" and they are even more forcible today than they were then. Nor was it alone in this, his first speech, that Mr. STANTON "introduced the name of Gen. GRANT," but all through the campaign, wherever he addressed the people, he not only named, but eulogized the candidate in the warmest terms.

One of two conclusions is, therefore, unavoidable; either Mr. SUMNER manufactures out of whole cloth or totally misrepresents the utterances of his dying friend, or else Mr. STANTON was so far gone that his mind had become oblivious of the most notorious facts of his own experience. If the latter were true, what shall be thought of the man who, nearly three years afterward, detailed for the first time these death-bed conversations for the ignoble purpose of giving weight to a partisan harangue or adding force to personal invective? Mr. SUMNER tells us that "this dying judgment of the great citizen haunted me night and day, and I now communicate it to my country, feeling that it is a legacy I have no right to withhold." And yet it seems he did "withhold" it for nearly three long years, and only surrendered the "legacy" to his country at a time when he thought it could be used to excuse and palliate his own personal hatred or promote the cause of a political faction.

The entire interview, as detailed by Mr. SUMNER, leaves the impress of improbability; and as a portion of it is proved by Mr. STANTON's own speeches to be false, it is fair to assume that the whole is untrustworthy. Mr. STANTON, it will be recollected, had, only a few days before, received at the hands of Gen. GRANT an appointment to the most honorable position in the gift of the President—that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Is it likely that he would have taken the opportunity immediately after having been thus honored by his friend, to speak in derogatory terms of the man whom he had previously so often eulogized? Certainly not if he were in his right mind and fit to converse upon public affairs at all; and, if he were not in such a condition, Mr. SUMNER had no right, at this late day, or at any time to saddle upon him the responsibility for utterances made under such circumstances. A very small fraction of the time consumed by Mr. SUMNER in pouring over classic authors, ancient and modern, in search of illustrations for his tirade against the President, would have enabled him to contradict, from Mr. STANTON's published speeches, the words which he ascribes to him on his death-bed. He had only to look at the files of almost any newspaper published during the latter part of the Presidential campaign of 1868. But he neglected to do so before delivering his speech, or, if he did not, he evidently thought that his hearers would; and it is his own fault if he is now pelted guilty of having either falsified the declarations of his dying friend, or of having published from bad motives what ought never to have been published at all. Whether Mr. SUMNER will ever see cause to regret having made what his friend, LLOYD GARRISON, tells him was an "ill-judged, ill-timed and extravagant" speech or not, it is pretty certain that that portion of it in which he drags in the dying utterances of EDWIN M. STANTON will not cease to "haunt him night and day."

Summer and the Sea-Shore.

To the inhabitant of cities, the noise, heat and dust of Summer strongly suggest three opposites—the quiet, the coolness and the extensive water privileges, as the auctioneer would phrase it, of the sea-side. And so, if he can escape from the toils of his office or shop, he flies to Long Branch, or Newport, or Cape May. A sojourn of a few hours is all that is necessary to convince him that he had far better have remained in the City, to defy the dust with Turkish baths, and to palliate the heat with linen and lemonade. Rest and quiet are practically unattainable at a fashionable sea-side resort, and when these are wanting the chief object of a Summer holiday is missed. There are, nevertheless, a number of out-of-the-way places on the sea-shore which precisely answer the demands of the overworked seeker for rest. There are large, old-fashioned farm-houses, where the table is wholesome, the rooms cool, table, and where the world of fashion never comes. Now and then a fortunate discoverer finds one of these rests for the weary, and enjoys it for a single Summer with rapturous zest. He cannot, however, keep his secret. The following Summer he brings with him a friend or two, and before the season is over his retreat has been mentioned in the newspapers, and thus made public property. A score of people crowd into it the next season, and he sadly seeks another refuge, too often seeking only in vain. A sea-side resort which has reached that stage of population in which one is forced to dress for dinner and make calls at other cottages in the evening, is but little better than the crowded caravansaries of more fashionable resorts.

The average man cannot spare the time to make voyages of discovery in search—not of the fountain of youth, but of the fountain of solitude. This work, nevertheless, could be easily accomplished by the efforts of an enterprising broker in quiet nooks, and agent for secret boarding-houses. Such a broker would soon find a sufficient number of eligible Summer retreats to satisfy scores of customers, and there is no fear that his efforts would not be appreciated. His offer of "accommodation for one small family in a sea-side farm-house discovered only two weeks since," would be caught at with eagerness by hundreds of men, each eager to outbid another, and he would be unable to supply the demand for "country boarding-houses in the neighborhood of which no person from the city has yet been seen." His customers would, of course, be sworn to secrecy as to the locality of the places offered to them, and those who might close with his offers would be expected to leave their addresses, during their absence from home, in the sole keeping of this broker in earthly paradises.

One can fancy the delights which would be presented to the solitary boarder at the secret farm-house. His children could devote themselves from dawn to darkness to the architecture of sand forts, or the intricate composition of mud pies, without the dreadful necessity of wearing spotless clothing and undergoing the tortures of the curling-stick. His wife would be free from the feminine competition in dress which makes life at the popular watering-place so serious a drain upon the marital pocket. He himself could revel in the luxury of last year's coat, and of absolute isolation from his accustomed world; the news of which would reach him only by a reprehensible weakness on the part of his guardian broker. The beach would not be a promenade for the display of dress and the frivolities of flirting, but would be all his own, whereon to lie and dream without dread of the prowling pick-pocket or the practical sarcasms of the casual small boy. The pre-nuptial visions of that unattained honeymoon, in which he saw himself stretched on a lonely beach under the shade of an expansive umbrella, with his head resting on the lap of the beloved object who softly lulled him to sleep with the music of TENNYSON's "Princess," might be made a delightful reality, instead of the dreary failure which it proved when he tried it at Long Branch amid the sneers of envious spectators, while unfeeling boys made the umbrella a mark whereat to shy unpleasant clam-shells. A fortnight of this perfect rest would send him back to the City a stronger and a browner man, and by preserving implicitly the secret shared with him by the broker, he could return the following season with a certainty that the undesirable public had not overflowed into his private paradise and desecrated it forever.

There is such an undoubted demand for secret Summer retreats by the sea-shore that it is strange that some keen-sighted purveyor to the necessities of man has not yet undertaken the business of dealing in them. The man, or the stock company, that initiates this new sort of brokerage will not only earn the blessings of his fellow men, but will assuredly reap the rich reward that follows a thriving broker's business with an unusually large and cheerfully paid commission.

MINOR TOPICS.

The eight-hour strikers have met with a determined resistance to their demands on the part of the piano-makers. Messrs. WEBER, STEINWAY, STECK and other leading manufacturers, refuse to reduce the day's work of the men to eight hours and to pay them at the same time an advance of twenty per cent. upon their present wages. The manufacturers claim that were they to accede to their demands, they would be forced to raise the prices of their instruments to an extent that would prove destructive to their business. It is questionable whether the workmen are really consulting their own interest in refusing all compromise in this matter. The piano trade is in many respects peculiar, and this fact should be considered by the working men. It certainly will not be to their advantage to drive the manufactures away from the City, and if they can secure substantially better rates than they are now paid, they would probably do well to accept them and to abate their original demands.

It is probable that the drivers and conductors of several of the lines of street-cars will soon join in the strike that is fast becoming general among working men. This, of course, will result in a temporary interruption of travel which will be exceedingly inconvenient to the public. At the same time, it should be remembered that no class of men are required to work so much, at such low wages, as are the drivers and conductors. On some of the lines the former are required to work seventeen hours per day for $2 50, while the universal rule as to conductors seems to be to pay them the lowest possible wages, on the theory that they will help themselves to a considerable portion of the fares. There is bad policy and injustice in the way in which the car companies treat their men. Both drivers and conductors are treated decidedly worse than their horses, and the companies would not wisely were they to forestall the probable strike by paying their men more and exacting from them fewer hours of work.

An English lady was recently forced to pay twenty dollars as damages for having given a good "character" to a servant whom she knew did not deserve it. This offense, which is the opposite of slander, is thus made by an English Court to rank with the latter. It would result in a curious state of things if undeserved praise were to be regarded by our Courts as deserving the punishment usually given to unjustifiable slander. We should have MR. FENTON's Professor of Journalism arrested for having certified to that Senator's honesty; Mr. GREELEY would be fined for his praise of SWEENY's towering intellect, and OAKEY HALL's personal integrity; and DANA's fulsome panegyrics of GREELEY as a guileless philosopher and a disinterested patriot might secure for the former the punishment which he has hitherto failed to receive for his indecent libels on men of character and reputation.

One CHARLES C. YEATON writes a letter in defense of Mr. GREELEY's association with TWEED and others in the "Tobacco Manufacturers' Association." Mr. YEATON asserts that both GREELEY and TWEED are his personal friends; that both went into the tobacco business at his solicitation, and that neither lost any money in it. That Mr. GREELEY should be intimate with TWEED's intimates will surprise no one, neither will any doubt that TWEED lost no money in Messrs. GREELEY and YEATON's stock company—Mr. TWEED not being the sort of person who loses money in stock companies. The public will, however, be rather astonished to learn that Mr. GREELEY, who knew nothing of tobacco except that it was, in his opinion, a crime for any man to use it, actually went into the business of selling cigars, and did not lose one cent in so doing. Evidently the tobacco business is much better suited to him than farming or politics, and we may, therefore, expect to see him return to it after the Fall elections are over.

The terrible disasters which have happened to the Newfoundland whaling fleet, have already called attention to the unusual dangers of the ice-fields which have this season floated down from the Arctic regions. It is now asserted that a continuous pack of floating ice, nearly two thousand miles in length, and varying in thickness from fifty to two hundred miles, has reached the Gulf stream near Newfoundland, and is still passing the shores of the latter. It is true that this enormous and unprecedented field of ice will soon be dissolved after it is once fairly in the warm water of the Gulf stream, but there will, nevertheless, be a sufficient amount present in the paths of the European steamers to make navigation more dangerous this Summer than it has usually been. Ice is rarely met with on the voyage between this port and Liverpool, before July, and its appearance so early this year is quite unprecedented.

There actually is, or was, a gentleman in England named PICKWICK, for only a few weeks since he publicly announced that he should henceforth drop that famous name, and assume one of less distinction. Undoubtedly he has found his late name a source of much annoyance, for everybody has heard of the founder of the Pickwick Club, and hundreds of people must have reminded the unfortunate man that his acquaintances would expect him to show some of the characteristics of the great philosopher. It would be interesting to know if, in any respect, he resembled Mr. Samuel Pickwick. Stranger coincidences have happened. THACKERAY asserts that after having, as he supposed, created Capt. Costigan, he afterward saw that distinguished officer in the flesh at Evans'; heard him sing a song, and saw him subsequently intoxicated. Perhaps the actual PICKWICK possessed the gaiters, abdomen, and simple good nature of DICKENS' Pickwick. He, however, did not possess a Sam Weller, or he would have retained that inestimable boon at far greater cost than that of keeping his too famous name.

The authorities of San Francisco have offered a reward of ten dollars for every dead body recovered from the bay. The purpose sought in offering this reward is by no means clear. Is the City Government of San Francisco in want of corpses, and if so, to what possible use does it propose to put them? And why should it limit those who may be disposed to supply this demand to the waters of the bay, when dead bodies could be much more easily procured in the Chinese quarter? Or is the bay already so well filled with corpses that navigation is obstructed and an effort to thin them out has become absolutely necessary. Whatever may be the result of the reward offered by the San Francisco authorities in their own city, it is certain that a similar action on the part of the rulers of this City would greatly increase the number of weekly murders. Men are now murdered and thrown into the river for the sake of much smaller sums than ten dollars, and were that amount to be offered as a reward for recovered corpses the supply would at once be enormously increased.

Correcting the Tax-Books.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, some time since, JOHN KOCH made application to compel the Controller and Tax Commissioners to change the valuation of the tax-books of his property from $105,000 to $65,000, on the ground that they had made a mistake of $40,000 against him. On the part of the Controller it was claimed that he had no power in the matter, and on behalf of the Tax Commissioners that the power ended with the six months after the books were completed. The Court denied the motion, and appeal was taken by Mr. KOCH to the General Term, where the order of the Court below was affirmed.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Report of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Eyster's Dissent to Senator Mr. Gresley's Opinion of Law & Stocking—Officials in Politics—Dismissed Gratuitous Appointees Placed by Tammany—Molieties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate, after concurring in the conference report on the Tariff bill, received the report of the Investigation Committee on the New-York Custom-House examination, which was presented by Mr. HOWE. It was ordered printed. Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CASSERLY expressed a great deal of surprise. They had no expectation that a report would be made this session, and had not had time to examine its majority report, and there were thereof things not at all to their liking. They wanted, on that account, to have the privilege of penning a report some time during the recess, whenever they might find it convenient. Vice, of course, did not meet a cheering response from the other side, who desired to have it stated that the minority was properly discharged at the time when the Committee was to consult about the report, and must have expected it to be made today. The idea of having a minority review the majority report, and spring it during the campaign as a political manifesto, was never heard of before. There was no bad feeling displayed in the debate, though some pretty sharp things were said. The recusal of the minority was not noted on, but was laid over for future notice.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Senators BUCKINGHAM, PRATT, HOWE and STEWART today made a report, from the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, to which was referred the examination into the New-York Custom-house and other subjects.

THE TESTIMONY.

In New-York and Washington 150 witnesses were examined. The testimony, oral and documentary, comprises more than 3,000 pages of print. The sources of information are enormous. The testimony is conflicting. It could hardly have been expected to be otherwise, as comparatively few witnesses were examined who did not appear more or less in the character of partisans.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Committee submit first: That no monstrous abuse has been discovered in connection with the "General Order" business, unless it be that of the misrepresentation, not to say the mendacity, which has been piled upon it. The Committee say that Mr. MURPHY was appointed by President GRANT, whose appointments have been habitually somewhat distasteful to a portion of the Republican Party, and so it happened, perhaps not very logically, but not very unnaturally, that Messrs. LEET & STOCKING, who fell heavy to all the malice which the cupidity, the wealth or the influence of two great trading companies could engender, as well as that the enemies of THOMAS MURPHY, the President and the Republican Party could inspire. A storm of obloquy and calumny burst upon their heads. In September, 1869, Messrs. LEET & STOCKING were quite unknown to fame. In twenty months they acquired a notoriety never by the greatest genius, and only rarely by the greatest heroes or greatest criminals, achieved in so brief a period. Twenty months ago it is probable that these young men had but seldom seen either of their own names in the newspapers. There are now probably but few names more widely known to the readers of American newspapers than those of LEET & STOCKING. There is not in the testimony or out-side of it the faintest suggestion that Col. LEET was selected for any kind of favoritism, political or personal, for his employment on the staff of Gen. GRANT. The President, in his letter to GRINNELL, merely attested the fitness of Col. LEET for business. He did not ask any appointment for him, still less did he ask any share of the General Order business. The fact of the appointment of Col. LEET, upon the ground of personal merit, is too well attested to be denied, even though that cheery should be exploded by it. Rumor, (perhaps it should be said scandal,) has pointed to Gen. HORACE PORTER and to Gen. BABCOCK as the parties likely to be interested with LEET, and by whom he was upheld in the favor of Mr. GRINNELL. The testimony wholly fails to disclose any foundation for such a suspicion. On the contrary, it proves as conclusively as human testimony can prove anything, that neither PORTER nor BABCOCK had any interest whatever with LEET. The Committee cannot accept the avowal in favor of Mr. GRANT and Mr. MUDGETT against the testimony of PORTER, BABCOCK, STOCKING and GRINNELL. It seems altogether more rational to conclude that Mr. GRINNELL or even Mr. MUDGETT is mistaken in an opinion borrowed only from the scandal of a great fast-living city, than that LEET, Stocking, Porter, Babcock, Murphy and Grinnell have committed wilful perjury. Gen. PORTER and Gen. BABCOCK must stand acquitted of all participation in the profits of storing unclaimed goods. Col. LEET and Mr. STOCKING must stand acquitted of all blame for seeking that trust as well as for accepting it when assigned to them. It is evident merchandise has been very secure in the store of LEET & STOCKING. Heavy losses have at times occurred to goods in other buildings, but the evidence does not warrant the conclusion that of all the millions in value which have passed through the stores of LEET & STOCKING a single dollar has been lost from there.

CONTROLLED BY STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES.

In the judgment of the Committee, for the reasons they give, the Government ought not to permit the steam-ship companies to have control of the General Order stores under the present warehouse system. The Government demands, and should have, double security for the payment of its duties: First, the possession of the goods to be reported to it, if lost or destroyed; and, second, a bond of the importer to be resorted to if the goods are lost or destroyed.

PRESENTS FROM SUBORDINATES.

There is no evidence of presents having been tendered to or accepted by officers of the Custom-house from their subordinates, and no evidence of preference given to such subordinates over others in the discharge of steam-ships. A great deal of testimony was submitted on the subject of gifts and presents to officers connected with the Customs. That testimony only made clear one fact—that there was no necessity nor any apology for ever making such presents. It was in evidence by the agents who contest to making such payments that the present Secretary of the Treasury made an effort to abolish the practice. He sent an agent to New-York to investigate the practice, and he issued a circular prohibiting all such payments, but in spite of the known wishes of the Secretary, and of his known commands, the practice evidently has continued. The testimony shows pretty clearly the practice would not be condemned by good morals if it were not condemned by law; that the money is paid not to secure a violation of law, but as a compensation for services rendered in addition to the services required by law. The usage is not of recent date, but has come down from a former generation.

PASSING BAGGAGE.

With reference to connivance on the part of the officers of the Custom-house at frauds or irregular practices in passing the baggage of passengers, the testimony left but little reason to doubt that the officers forming in the service of the Custom-house had permitted baggage to pass without the payment of duty, and had received a consideration for doing so. The testimony gives some grounds for believing that officers still in the Custom-house service are guilty of irregular practices in passing the baggage of passengers.

DETAILING MERCHANDISE.

The Committee regret to find in the testimony too much assurance that articles of merchandise are occasionally abstracted while under control of officers of the Government. There is no evidence that any such abstracted goods ever returned, nor is there any evidence that there has been any failure to dismiss officers when detected in such practice. Such abstractions are not so heavy as to be very damaging, but are so frequent as to be very annoying. They are the resort of dishonest men because they indicate shiftlessness more than guilt. Men seem to be betrayed into such abstractions, not so much by a sense of cupidity as by a sense of impunity. The Committee suggest that unclaimed goods should be received at the pier by the General-order man, and by him carried to the warehouse, and when ordered to be public-stores, should be delivered to the consignee.

COMPROMISES.

The Committee say it would seem the revenues must have profited rather than have lost, by compromises. It does not appear the officers of the Customs derived any pecuniary benefit from these compromises, except in the way of such gratuities as the law awards to them.

GOING TO CONVENTIONS.

It is not denied, but admitted, that officers of the Customs, many of them, attend political Conventions, and that they have always done so. It is not admitted, nor is it averred, that the employés are drafted into that service. On the contrary, Mr. CORNELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAFLIN and Mr. O'BRIEN stated that in 1871 efforts were made to determine the attendance of officers at the Convention. It is very positively denied that the attendance of Customs officers upon Conventions in late years is compulsory. Testimony was taken to the effect that the action of the Democratic Party in January last compelled the Republican Party to hold primaries, or else only a fraction of the Democratic Party. Even in January last and later it was asserted by Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. WHITELAW REID, Mr. VAN CLEEF and others, that the employés of the New-York Custom-house were habitually removed because they adhered to the so-called Fenton faction, and were appointed to the adherents of the so-called Conkling faction. The Committee report the result of the testimony in regard to the results to these removals, saying among other things that a number of persons who were removed from the Custom-house were subsequently provided with places under the City Government, under the influence of Tammany.

CONCLUSION.

The report concludes as follows: "The instructions of this Committee seem to be limited to the scope of testimony and reported facts. It is, perhaps, hardly authorized to suggest changes in the Custom service. The Committee feel also that much of the testimony submitted is of a kind too partial and partisan to be the foundation of well-considered reform. The Committee cannot, however, refrain from calling attention to the very valuable suggestions contained in the report submitted to the New-York Chamber of Commerce by a Committee of which Hon. F. A. CONKLING was chairman. Some of the recommendations contained in that paper the Committee would not be inclined to approve. We are not satisfied that it would be wise to exempt the merchant from giving bonds for the duties on his warehoused goods, or to remit the interest on goods which have been in the warehouse for a year, but this Committee concurs in the suggestion of a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the whole service and remodel it so far as shall be found necessary. From the investigation by such a commission reforms might be confidently expected which could not be rationally hoped for from the inquiry referred to the Committee. When such an investigation is had it is believed that all the questions raised touching compromises, the seizure of goods, the seizure of vessels, the seizure of books and papers, the sale of unclaimed goods, damaged allowances, the extra returns for weighers, night permits, the extension of time for paying duties to the merchant, the liability of warehoused men for goods lost from their custody, and the propriety of Custom-house oaths may be satisfactorily adjusted, but without waiting for such investigation, the Committee venture two recommendations. Molieties should not be allowed to officers of the Customs except in the case of a smuggled goods seizure. It is the duty of these officers to assess and collect the duties on imports. It is their business not to permit any frauds upon the revenue. Attempts will be made to introduce merchandise upon our markets without payment of duty at all. Whoever defeats an attempt at smuggling should be allowed at least one-half of the net proceeds of the goods condemned. But when goods are entered at the Custom-house there should be no cheating in quantities or values. It is the duty of the officers of Customs to prevent that. Their salaries should be adequate to all the labor they perform and all the responsibility they assume. Still, in spite of diligence and fidelity, they will be sometimes circumvented. But the Government should not bribe them to be defrauded by holding up to them great fortunes for detecting the frauds. The husbandman who pays his harvesters a meagre salary for gathering grain, but offers him one-half for gleaning all that is left down rods apart over, should not be surprised to learn that his servant rakes slovenly. If, in spite of all the vigilance and fidelity that can be secured in the Custom-house, frauds are perpetrated, other agents of the Government should be stimulated to ferret them out and expose them; and if they do not always uncover their heads while investigating such alleged frauds as it is complained some of the special agents of the Treasury do not, it is better, probably, to tolerate even that outrage upon good manners rather than allow the frauds to go unpunished. Assistant appraisers and examiners in the public stores should be experts. That is manifest. It is quite as manifest that to be experts they not only must have studied, but they must not cease to study. The longer they practice their profession the more expert they will become. In order to adjust the values of many commodities imported, a life-time of study is none too much, and it is unquestionably true that every year added to one's experience adds to his competency. They should be appointed only upon full written and recorded proof of unexceptionable character and of a certain acquaintance with the commodities which they are called upon to appraise. When appointed they should have a salary adequate to their support, and they should be continued in office until convicted of misconduct or until mentally or pysically disabled.

THE PHELPS-DODGE CASE.

Additional Developments—Young Nelson Rearrested by the Police—More Stolen Correspondence Found in His Safe.

Fresh features in the case of ADMIRAL NELSON and his son ABRAHAM, tin merchants at No. 295 Pearl-street, who, with ERICK P. PETERSON, the janitor of the establishment of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-street, who were arrested for stealing and copying the private business correspondence and telegrams of the latter firm, with the intent of ruining their business, were developed yesterday morning. ADMIRAL NELSON, the father of the other prisoner, was brought before Justice HOGAN, and a formal complaint made against him by Mr. JAMES, one of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & CO. The complaint set forth that correspondence and telegrams of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., stolen from their premises, was found in the possession of the prisoner, deposited in a safe at No. 295 Pearl-street. The counsel for the prisoner waived examination, and his client NELSON gave bail in $6,000 for trial. The younger NELSON had previously been bailed. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening, Capt. WARD, of the Second Precinct, with Officer McLAUGHLIN and Mr. JAMES, of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., proceeded to No. 295 Pearl-street, and on researching the safe, found in it a box which, when NELSON, Sr., was arrested, had been claimed as the private property of NELSON, Jr. This box was found to contain additional correspondence, telegrams and letter paper stolen from PHELPS, DODGE & CO. Young NELSON was at once rearrested on a charge of grand larceny and on complaint of Mr. JAMES locked up in the Beekman-street Station-house. He will be brought before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs today. Officers were escorting Brooklyn and Jersey City until a late hour last night in quest of two accomplices, one in the iron and lead business in the vicinity of Madison-lane, who are alleged to be the leading spirits behind the NELSONS in the scheme for disrupting Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'s business.

Resolutions on the Death of Mr. Bennett by the Associated Press.

At a meeting of the New-York Associated Press today the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Associated Press have received with profound sorrow intelligence of the death of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the founder and proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, and, identified with the first organization of the New-York Associated Press.

Resolved, That his long and eventful connection with the newspaper Press of the country as a career of unexampled prosperity was the result of his great foresight, energy, industry; that in all these qualities, the example of Mr. BENNETT inspired the greatest enterprises in journalism in the United States and throughout the world, and mass therefore for all time here their impressions for good in the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of the Press.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the family of the deceased, and will attend his funeral as members of the Association.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that another copy be signed by the President and Secretary of the Association and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, Further, that a copy be furnished to the public Press for publication.

DAVID H. STONE, President.
J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

THE RING CULPRITS.

Continuation of the Argument Before Judge Hogeboom.

Efforts of the Thieves to Retain their Stolen Property—Mr. O'Conor's Argument for the Tax-Payer—Reply of the Tammany Attorney.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Court met at 10½ o'clock. Mr. O'CONOR resumed his argument, he having discussed only the first point yesterday. As to TWEED being culpable in the matter of the division of the money, he said that he ought to have said it was in evidence that these moneys were received and divided from day to day, and that it was all entranced in the conspiracy. He did not know as he said this yesterday, but he should have done so, and would now dismiss further allusion to that point.

TACTICS OF THE DEFENDANTS.

He then proceeded to say that it was the common resort of the defendants to put in demurrers, and it was not surprising that it should be put in here. Therefore he claimed that it should not be received with any special favor. He said these moneys belonged to the public, and he used the word public in its broadest sense; and the offense was against the people of the whole State; not alone those who would be obliged to make up the stolen amount, but all the people. Besides, there were many who owned the property taxed to make up this money who did not live in the City; many of them never saw the City, and perhaps never would see it. This was the case, and the question as to who should prosecute for the recovery of this ill-gotten money, was merely one of practice or procedure.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

He then read from the act providing for an auditing board, and said it was like letters testamentary. The old Board of Supervisors was abolished and a new Board appointed, but the President of the old Board, who was TWEED, was made a member of the Board of Audit, which was to consist of the Mayor, Controller and President of the then present Board of Supervisors. When the Board of Supervisors was in new special commission to ascertain the indebtedness of the City and County, to issue bonds and levy a tax to raise to pay the bonds. Now, said he, I am called upon to say, who, by reason of the injuries happening by the malversation, are the parties injured? Who robbed? Who are who are to be taxed; and he would like to know who represents them? It has been decided fully and clearly that a tax-payer cannot bring an action to protect himself from taxation. Somebody else must sue for him, or else then would be no end to suits. There would be millions of tax-payers to bring suits. The Board of Supervisors, under the act, had nothing to do with this money further than to specify how it shall be assessed. The money is to be collected and paid over to a specified officer. The Supervisors have nothing to do with collecting it. They are, therefore, in no sense the representatives of the people. There were a number of decisions by the Courts denying that these local bodies represented the individual citizens. Therefore, we find citizens cannot come into Court as tax-payers; neither can the Board of Supervisors come in as their representatives.

WHOSE MONEY WAS STOLEN?

He then called the attention of the Court to the question whether this money belonged to the City or County of New-York. These bonds he said were not issued by the Board of Supervisors nor any other officers representing the City and County of New-York. They were made by certain specified officials designated by the act of the Legislature. Then who did the money belong to? Why, to the City or the individual bondholders. The money was not raised by the City or County, nor by any of the officers of either. It was raised by the coercive powers of the State Legislature in the passage of an act providing the requisite machinery for the purpose. He desired to know with whom the Corporation Counsel for the recovery of these moneys were collusive with this roguery, as it was certain he could not recover, for the very reason that this money does not belong either to the City or the County. It is claimed that New-York, which is only a small section of the State, being the injured party, only could bring these suits. Why, said he, you might as well say in the case of a man who has a leg cut off by the railroad down here, that it is the leg only which can bring a suit for damages. It was the leg damaged not the man. The man is the whole and it was only the leg injured.

Judge HOGEBOOM inquired of counsel if the State received this money what would it do with it?

Mr. O'CONOR said, undoubtedly it would do with it what was right and proper, and that it was unnecessary for us here to inquire into this matter.

Judge HOGEBOOM—That is true, but would it not be possible to get this money back to the tax-payers in some way, say in lessening the taxes?

Mr. O'CONOR—Yes, Sir.

Judge HOGEBOOM—Then the Board of Supervisors, as representatives of the County, would be the ones to do this, they being the most appropriate trustees of the affairs of the people.

Mr. O'CONOR replied to this that this course would be long and tedious.

Judge HOGEBOOM then referred to the proceedings instituted by the local authorities, and called attention to the criticism of the intention and the motive of the proceedings.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

Mr. O'CONOR then spoke with much warmth of the duty of the State to step in and act in behalf of the people when their rights and interests are being overborne and trodden under foot by corrupt officials. It was the State's duties to represent all unrepresented interests. The counsel then read his point at length covering the branch of his argument, which was that the real and immediate ones to be injured were those unknown persons who were to be the tax-payers when the money is raised to make good this stolen money. It was, after all, the tax-payers, and those to be such in the future, and at this time unknown, who were to be the sufferers by this robbery. It was not the Corporation authorities of New-York City or County. Therefore it became the duty of the State, representing the people, the tax-payers, to take the part of protector.

NATURE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Counsel detailed the history of the organization of the City and County of New-York to show that there was no such thing as a county government, as in other counties; that the Board of Supervisors was merely a taxlevying Commissioner, appointed for that purpose only, and it has been conceded that they could not be sued as Boards of Supervisors in other counties are suable. Therefore we find no suits brought against them. They had no Treasurer. Mr. BELL during the existence of this Board, for the purpose of carrying out the schemes of the Ring of plunderers, its powers and duties were enlarged, and WM. M. TWEED was made its President. The minutes of this Board for 1868 made a book of 1,400 pages, and there was a very large number printed, more than was ever known; but it made a very nice job for their printer. But, he said, during this—what he would call middle age—the Board of Supervisors was not a corporate entity. Now, however, since 1870 this Board has been put back to what it originally was, and all it has no functions which entitle it to being a representative body. He denied that the Board of Supervisors of New-York had now or ever had vested in it powers or duties such as are vested in other Boards of Supervisors. He referred to this to show that at the time of this robbery there was no local governing body in the City and County of New-York.

CAPACITIES OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The counsel then proceeded at some length to point out the relation of municipal corporations with the State, to show that such corporations possessed no property whatever in their own right. These corporations were mere civil divisions of the State and go to make up the State, which is a superior organization. The counsel in reply to the claim that two suits have been brought by different parties for the same purpose in this case, said that was nothing new; cases of this sort were numerous, and the fact was never in one case pleaded in the bar of the other case. For instance, his agent could bring a suit to redress a wrong or injury, and he could do the same at the same time.

Mr. Field's Argument.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD followed, sustaining the demurrer. He commenced by saying there were three points presented. First, is there a cause of action here? Second, if there be, is that cause of action in favor of the people of the State? Third, if in favor of the people of the State, can the counsel ignore the City and County of New-York? Now, he had listened attentively to the argument of the counsel, but failed to hear him say what this cause of action was. If it was malfeasance in office, then no action would lie. The duties of TWEED were official. His action was left to his judgment, and if he erred or did wrong where was the authority for an action? A defendant might as well bring an action against a Judge for deciding a case against him.

WHO CAN BRING SUIT.

Now, the next point is—can the people bring suit for the recovery of this money. Four suits have been brought to recover this very money, one by the State, one by a tax-payer, one by the City, and one by the County. It was true, more than one party can bring suits for the same purpose, but this is not a case in which that can be done. To whom did this money belong? Suppose when the bonds were lying on the table unissued, some one should steal them, to whom they must be paid for? Of course they could, but by whom? By the State? Now this very point has been decided, and that very recently; and he referred to the case of the issue of town bonds in behalf of the Utica and Chesango Railroad, in which Judge MITCHELL decided that the Attorney-General of the State had no authority to bring a suit in the name of the people of the State, as they had no interest in the case at all. In this case a town was about to issue the bonds wrongfully, and the Attorney-General sought to interfere to restrain the issue. Now, after that decision, why should this suit be brought? Besides, are not the people of the City of New-York capable of bringing this suit? We have had men there, he said, and he grieved for it, but there were enough good men to attend to this matter properly. Counsel then asked whether the County of New-York was a corporate body with power to sue, and said the Revised Statutes settled that question. They provide that each county may sue and be sued. But counsel says there cannot be two corporations on the same territory. This is not so. We have a striking illustration of the fact that two corporations can and do occupy the same territory in the General Government, having authority in every State in the Union. Counsel cited authorities to sustain this position. It has been said that the County has no property. Why, this very Court-house in question is County property, and the land upon which it stands had to be bought from the City before it could proceed with the building. Counsel produced the ordinance showing this fact. Suppose this Court-house was burned today, who would bring suit for the insurance? Would the people, through a State officer? Would not that be absurd and preposterous, when the Revised Statutes say a county can sue, and this is County property? Counsel quoted various acts to show that the Legislature recognized in the city and county two distinct corporate organizations; among others the act passed at the last session, which counsel read, providing for paying CHARLES O'CONOR for his services as counsel in these cases.

The Court here took a recess till 3½ o'clock P. M.

WHO IS TO GET THE MONEY?

On the reassembly of the Court, Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD rose to resume his argument, when Judge HOGEBOOM repeated his question, What will become of this money if it is collected of TWEED and CONNOLLY? He regarded this as a very important question in the matter, and what he wanted to get at was, how would the County be advantaged by having this money collected either by the State or by the Supervisors? and this could only be determined by showing what would become of the money after it was collected.

Mr. FIELD responded that, as a matter of course, it would go into the County Treasury, for the benefit of the County, just the same as any other of the County's money. Counsel pursued this point to show that the County officers did everything required for raising means for County governmental purposes, and then proceeded to show that this money, if recovered, could be used for redeeming the bonds already issued on the same property which has been wrongfully appropriated. He maintained that the only difference between the County of New-York and the other counties of the State, was that the former was required annually to come to the Legislature for authority to levy a tax, and this was the source of all our troubles. He said a tax levy was made up in New-York, and, after it was brought here, all the known means of corruption were made use of to increase that levy until we were ground down in the dust by taxation. It was a great hardship; it was worse, it was a cruel injustice on the part of the State to require this of New-York. If the State would have that County to do as other counties are allowed to do, and give it the opportunity to hold its local officers responsible for their action, things would be much better in that County. Counsel read an act of 1857, in which the Supervisors of the County of New-York were made the trustees of the property and funds of the County; and asked if there was not ample provision made here for the custody of the money. Counsel closed by saying that the people of New-York wanted the privilege of prosecuting these suits themselves. They demanded this opportunity as a right, and they will prosecute them and recover, if it is possible to recover, and distribute the money in a proper manner.

Tom Fields' Dealings from the Firemen.

The case of THOMAS C. FIELDS, the Mayor and others, was called. The complaint was, that FIELDS, as a member of the Assembly, promoted the passage of a bill providing for payment of fraudulent claims to firemen, securing to himself a large percentage as fees. JOHN H. REYNOLDS appeared for the defendant, sustaining his demurrer. Counsel detailed the charges and circumstances on which it was based, and said he could not see how a man could be sued for money appropriated in a bill passed by the Legislature because he, as a member of the Legislature, voted for it. Counsel argued this point at some length, and also sustained the demurrer to the right of the Attorney-General on behalf of the State to bring this suit. Mr. REYNOLDS having concluded, an address prepared by GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, on behalf of the City Corporation, was then read. The address was mainly a demurrer to making the City a party to this action. WHEELER H. PECKHAM then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution, detailing all the circumstances of the case. Court then adjourned until 10½ A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. O'CONOR is then to speak to the question as to the right of the State to bring the suit.

HOFFMAN'S PLEA.

His Re-election After the Perpetration of the Frauds a Sufficient Defense.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—GOV. HOFFMAN on being interrogated as to the attacks made upon him by a daily paper in New-York City, said that having been twice elected Recorder of the City, the last time almost unanimously, and having been twice elected Mayor of the City, the last time by an unprecedented majority, and twice elected Governor, the last time by a largely-increased majority, and his official character and integrity never having been questioned, he does not believe it necessary to answer attacks made upon him on the eve of an exciting Presidential campaign. The Governor left Albany today on an official visit to Clinton Prison.

The City Contracts—Messrs. Crimmins's Contracts—An Old Tammany Dodge.

Commissioners SUTHERLAND, VAN VORST and JAQUES resumed their investigation into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., last evening, at the Sixth District Court-house.

The first case called up was that of Messrs. T. & J. D. CRIMMINS, for regulating, grading, &c., Madison-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Twentieth streets. This contract, it is alleged, was previously given to Messrs. MOORE, but on their abandoning it the Commissioner of Public Works relet the work to the present defendants. This new contract, counsel for Controller alleges, was technically illegal, as it had never been advertised according to the laws of the City. Mr. "Rocky" MOORE also testified that T. & J. D. CRIMMINS' bid for the work was not the lowest, but that Mr. TWEED, who was then Commissioner of Public Works, informed him that he (TWEED) was obliged to give to the aforesaid firm because Judge BARNARD and Mr. T. COLLMAN had said they were to have it. Witness also testified that both BARNARD and COLEMAN were present when the bids were opened. Mr. STRAHAN emphatically denied the statement as regarding Judge BARNARD, but witness repeated his previous testimony, and said in addition that Mr. TWEED told him he was sorry he could not give the contract to the lowest bidder, who was his (MOORE'S) friend, but that he was obliged to do this, "for BARNARD held an injunction over his head." On comparing the two contracts, the so-called abandoned one and that of Messrs. CRIMMINS, it was found there was a great difference in several of the items, and, on the whole, the latter contract is much in excess of the former.

Messrs. MOORE state that they never abandoned the contract, and are willing to carry it out even now. After several property-owners had been examined, whose testimony produced no new facts, the Commissioners decided to reserve their decision.

The cases of D. L. QUICK, for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Eighth avenues, and that of JAS. SAXTON for paving Third-avenue, from Fourteenth to Forty-fourth streets, were taken up, but after argument they were both adjourned.

The Greeley Meeting—How Vice-Presidents were Borrowed.

Messrs. WALTER GIBSON and J. C. GRAY, whose names appeared in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Greeley meeting, authorize us by letter to state that they never gave consent to such a use of them, and further, that they have no sympathy with the candidate.

Proposed Strike of Drug Clerks.

A considerable number of drug clerks in this City have been organizing during the past three days for starting a general demand for the reduction of the hours of labor in drug-shops, and for better compensation. They propose asking for eleven hours as a day's work, and for Sunday as a holiday. At present they are employed from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and are on duty nearly every Sunday. They expect that a good many of the pharmaceutists will comply with their demands, as competent clerks are hard to obtain just now, owing to the stringent rules lately adopted by the Legislature.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

The Liberal-Democratic Movement—Trumbull to be the Candidate for Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met in this City today. They amended the call for the State Convention which is to meet here on the 26th inst., so as to include the nomination of Presidential Electors and a full State ticket. A self-constituted Liberal State Central Committee also met here today. The two Committees have been in private consultation nearly all the day, the result of which is that a half-and-half ticket has been agreed upon with TRUMBULL for Governor. The other officers are to be decided equally between them. A part of the trade is that if they should be successful TRUMBULL shall be returned to the Senate. The Liberal State Convention is also called to meet in this city on the 29th of June.

LOUISIANA.

A Conference of Two Conventions on State Officers—No Endorsement for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—The Democratic and Reform Conventions have appointed Committees of Conference in regard to their action as to State nominations, these Committees to report to-morrow. The Committees on Resolutions of both bodies will recommend their own statements to decide for themselves in regard to Presidential nominees. A large majority of delegates in both bodies are opposed to GREELEY and BROWN. WARMOTH will not be indorsed by either Convention. E. H. S.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Horrible Murder at Bridgeport, Conn.—An Officer of the United States Navy Assassinated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 4.—Capt. GEO. M. COLVOCORESSES, an officer of the United States Navy, and member of the Naval Retiring Board, now in session in New-York, was murdered near the steam-boat landing in this City, last evening, by an unknown assassin, who fled after having plundered the person of his victim. Capt. COLVOCORESSES, whose home is in Litchfield, Conn., had gone on board the boat and secured a stateroom, and apparently returned on shore to enjoy a quiet stroll in the moonlight, when he was suddenly shot down. This morning his satchel, which is supposed to have contained a large amount of money, and a heavy pistol, with broken stock, was picked up at a distance from the place where the crime was perpetrated. No arrests have yet been made by the Police.

The deceased was a native of Greece, but for many years past has served in the United States Navy, with much honor. His son, Lieut. COLVOCORESSES, is also connected.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Tariff and Tax Bill—Fifty-Four Millions Reduction in the Taxes and Duties—A Liberal Front Exposed—Recess Till Friday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Tariff and Tax Reduction bill now only awaits the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses and the President to become a law. The conference report was agreed to in both Houses this morning. It had been signed by every member of the Committee, though no single member indorsed the entire bill. Each member was given an opportunity to explain wherein he differed from specific conclusions, but all indorsed the bill as a whole. Mr. DAWES stated the reductions by the bill to equal $54,000,000, and called the attention of the country to the fact that within two years the Republican Party in Congress had reduced taxation by the sum of $140,000,000. Mr. BROOKS got a chance to say that this reduction of ten per cent. in the tariff was only a foretaste of what was to come, and that it would be followed by a reduction of ten per cent, next year and the year after and the year after that, until the tariff on wool and iron and steel shall have been brought to what he called reasonable figures. Mr. DAWES, in demanding the previous question on the adoption of the report, submitted some statistics bearing upon the expenditures of the Government for the last fifty years, which showed that, after deducting the expenses properly chargeable as the war account, the per capita expenditure on a peace basis was actually less in 1871 than in 1860. These figures irritated the Democratic very much. KERR, BECK, RANDALL and HOLMAN were on their feet in a moment, and objected to the printing of the statistics unless they could have a chance to answer them before final adjournment. This was freely accorded, Mr. DAWES remarking that if they could not stand the test of Democratic criticism, they were not worthy of being deemed official. He would risk Democratic assault upon them. The Conference report was then adopted without a division, but the yea vote was entirely from the Republican side, the Democrats refusing to vote, save two or three, who voted no.

THE "SOLDIERS' PROTEST."

To the "soldiers' protest," paraded in yesterday's *Tribune* with so much prominence, there is another side. A few letters are given in response to the circular sent out by Gen. RAINEY. Most of these were written before the Cincinnati Convention was held, and it would be rash to say that they all adhere to that ticket, but Gen. BARNUM will tell both sides of his story if he will print the names of those who did not respond, for who responding, refused his invitation. If he does not can be assisted from this point, as a large number of his invitations found their way here with appropriate comments.

RECESS.

The House will probably take a recess tomorrow until Friday. The meeting at 11 o'clock will be simply for the purpose of enabling the Speaker to sign the Tariff and Tax bill. Nearly half the Republican members of the House have left for Philadelphia, and there will be little business done until Friday. Nearly all the politicians and nine-tenths of the correspondents have left for the Convention, so that really the city is quite deserted.

AN INDIAN PEACE.

The Secretary of the Interior has received the following dispatch:

CAMP GRANT, A. T., May 24, 1872.
Via SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 1.

To Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: After three days' consultation, General GEORGE CROOK, General Commanding, Americans, Mexicans, Pappagoes, Pimas, and 1,000 Apaches, by their Chiefs, a peace has been agreed upon. Seventy Apache children, (prisoners,) chosen by lot from the Mexicans, are left here. These Indians solemnly engage to go on no more raids, and to help Gen. CROOK to look up the incorrigible hostiles. Those who, left MacDowell are coming in and sending, asking for peace. Good men rejoice, while the bad are active. Success seems now sure. I leave for Apache to-morrow.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General and Special Commissioner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN TRANSITU.

The bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation on railroads was debated in the Senate for several hours, and was finally passed. Objections were mainly raised upon the constitutionality of the bill and the right of Congress to legislate on the subject. The discussion was tedious and dry, and came mostly from the Democratic side.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

In the evening the Senate took up the Sundry Civil bill, and at a late hour was engaged in considering it, paragraph by paragraph. It will probably be finished to-morrow if no unforeseen difficulty arises.

The Inquiry into the Circumstances Attending the Death of Daniel Webster Appleton.

BOSTON, June 4.—The inquest called to investigate the cause of the death of DANIEL WEBSTER APPLETON, after finding that he died from burns received in the police lock-up in Neponset, close their verdict as follows:

"A careful review of the evidence shows the condition of D. W. APPLETON on the afternoon in question was one that demanded police interference; that the arrest and subsequent detention were conservative acts, and that ordinary care was exercised by the officer in searching the person and providing for the wants of the prisoner. The evidence also leads to show that the cell was designedly fired by its inmate and for the purpose of obtaining his release, his isolated situation furnishing the opportunity, and the jury cannot too severely censure a system which permits the custodian to leave his charge unattended—a custom which must always be attended with danger, and one which, in this instance, cost a fellow-citizen his life."

PRUSSIA.

Gen. Sherman in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 4.—Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Col. J. C. AUDENRIED, and Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT, of the United States Army, have arrived in this city.

CUBA.

Capture of an Insurgent General—Arrangements Wounded in the Leg.

HAVANA, June 4.—A telegram received here from Puerto Principe announces that the Government troops have captured the insurgent, Gen. YUCLAN, formerly of the Mexican Army, and his adjutant.

The report that IGNACIO AGRAMONTE was wounded in the shoulder and leg, in the action of the 10th ult., is confirmed.

UTAH.

Discoveries of Ore—Destructive Floods—Receipts of the Precious Metals.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 4.—An unin-terested person from CORRUWOOD reports that a new and large body of rich ore has been struck in the Vallejo tunnel.

High waters are reported in all sections of the Territory, and there has been a consequent great destruction of bridges, fields, and crops. All the bridges on the Bear River have been swept away.

All of the smelting furnaces and mills in the Territory are steadily employed in producing metal. An average of about $60,000 per day is received here by WELLS, FARGO & Co. from the Brooks mines.

THE PRINTERS IN RICHMOND.

Meeting of the International Typographical Union—Gov. Walker and Mayor Keller Present.

RICHMOND, Va., June 4.—The International Typographical Union met today, and transacted principally routine business. A resolution recommending the subordinate Unions to open their sessions with prayer was animatedly discussed, and finally rejected. A resolution instructing the Secretaries of subordinate Unions to furnish the Secretary of the International Union with lists of expelled members, was adopted.

Gov. WALKER and Mayor KEILEY, of this city, were introduced, and were received by President HAMMOND with a neat speech. Both remarks responded with thanks for the courtesy extended to them, and welcomed the Union to the hospitalities of the city, &c. To-morrow a place for the next annual meeting will be selected. This afternoon the delegates are sight-seeing, and are being *fêted* by the Richmond typos.

Fatal Accident at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4.—This afternoon a section of a floor in Beiers' Brewery, on Water-street, gave way with several hundred bushels of grain and a mash tub containing several thousand gallons of hot liquor. Three men working in the grain were carried down with the wreck. Two men were at work on the floor beneath. All five of the men were fearfully scalded, and the injuries of three of them will probably prove fatal.

An Example Worthy of Imitation—The Pioneer Piano Manufactory of New-York Leads the Eight-Hour Reform.

Messrs. HAINES BROS.' Piano-Forte Manufactory, of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, employing over 300 hands, was opened under the eight hour plan Monday morning, with no reduction of wages and twenty

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Thursday, June 4,) JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 128 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, embracing a lot 25 by 100.11, with two-story and basement frame house thereon, for $4,000, the purchaser being JOHN LALOR. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. also offered at public auction forty-four building lots, located at Inwood, Westchester County, and situated respectively on the old Macomb's Dam road, Inwood, Gerardo, Walton and Mott avenues, and on Marcy-place, four only of which, however, were sold, viz., four lots on the north-east corner of Mott-avenue and Marcy-place, purchased by CHARLES LOWENTHAL for $3,310. The remainder of the property was protected for the owner, the lots being knocked down at prices ranging from $375 to $1,175 each. No other business was transacted.

The suburban auction held at Ravenswood, adjoining Long Island City or Astoria, on Monday, June 3, by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., at which some 400 lots belonging to the estate of SAM'L STEVENS, deceased, were offered by order of executor, met with a remarkable success, all the lots being sold for $112,000 in the aggregate. The lots numbered 297 in all, and the average price realized was $380 each; 1,500 persons were present on the ground, and the bidding was active from the beginning to the close of the auction. The auctioneer regards the sale as one of the most successful that he has ever held. The buyers were principally from this City, Brooklyn and the adjacent towns, while one of the purchasers from Ravenswood bought lots to the value of $80,000. Full details are appended.

Today, at the Exchange, at various legal sales, City real estate, as follows, will be offered at auction: By JAMES M. MILLER, house and lot on East Seventy-eighth-street, near Second-avenue; by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, a house and lot on East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Third-avenue, and by BLACKWELL & CO., a house and lot on West Forty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The following sales are also expected to occur today should the weather prove propitious: At Whitestone, Long Island, JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, on the ground, at 12½ P. M., sale of 228 desirable lots, special train via James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street ferries at 11 o'clock; at West Summit, N. J., Isaac CROSS & DICKINSON, auctioneers, on the property, at 2 P. M., sale of 106 acres of land in village plots, special train from foot of Barclay-street at 11:20 o'clock; at Greenville, Hudson County, LEWIS E. WOOD, auctioneer, on the premises, at 1½ P. M., sale of 200 choice lots, and at Poughkeepsie, HENRY W. MORRIS, auctioneer, on the property, at 2 P. M., sale of 100 well-located building plots, in close proximity to the city. All these proposed auctions deserve the attention of capitalists.

PRIVATE SALES.

At private contract the following recent sales are reported, mention of some of which for the want of space was omitted yesterday:

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, four lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street, all full size, sold for $120,000; one full size lot on the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, sold for $21,000; and eleven lots and fifteen gores on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold for $32,000.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, one lot, 25 by 100, on the south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, sold for $16,000; two lots, each 25 by 100, on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, sold together for $25,000; and one full lot on Eighth-avenue, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, sold for $16,000. Total, $57,000.

By L. FRIEDMAN, No. 112 Broadway, four lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, together forming plot in size 100 by 100 sold for $48,500, cash.

By GOODENOUGH & WEBB, No. 111 Broadway, eight full lots on One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between the Grand Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue, viz.: Four on the north side of the street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, and four on the south side, 250 feet west of the same avenue; sold in one parcel for $25,000.

By ROBERT T. WEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-street, one three-story brick Gothic house and lot, (28.6 by 85 by 98.9,) No. 18 East Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; sold for $81,000.

By R. C. FERGUSON, No. 111 Broadway, one gore lot at the junction of Sixty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue and the Grand Boulevard, 128.9 by 45 by 118 by 46, sold for $60,000; one gore plot on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $9,000; and one lot on the east side of Madison-avenue, 25 feet south of Eighteenth-street, together with one lot on Eighteenth-street, in the rear, 100 feet east or Madison-avenue, both full size, sold together for $25,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, June 4, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story and basement frame h. and l. No. 122 East 114th-st., s. s., 250 ft. east of 4th-av; lot 25x100.11 ..... $4,000

INWOOD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

lots, n. e. cor. Mott-av. and Marcy, late Findley-place, together, forming plot, 102.7x97.8.. 2,310

Suburban Sales, Monday, June 3.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

By Jesse Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, junction of Turnpike and Hamilton-st.; Dr. Sanford $725
4 lots on Turnpike and Hamilton-st.; Dr. Sanford 1,600
4 lots, adjoining; Dr. Sanford 2,120
4 lots, adjoining; Dr. Sanford 2,240
4 lots, adjoining; Dr. Sanford 2,320
1 lot on Turnpike and Vernon-av.; Dr. Sanford. 1,000
4 lots on Vernon-av. and Hamilton-st.; Michael Cox 1,200
2 lots on Vernon-av. and Hamilton-st.; Michael Cox 1,420
2 lots on Vernon-av. and Hamilton-st.; W. A. Bojes 1,400
2 lots on Vernon-av. and Hamilton-st.; Mrs. Mc-Donald 1,410
4 lots on Vernon-av., corner of Washington-av.; Dr. Sanford 3,220
4 lots on Washington-av., corner of Hamilton-st.; Dr. Sanford 2,320
1 block, Vernon-av., 201x450, running to East River, with river front of 205.9, containing 2½ lots; sold to Dr. Sanford for 15,000
4 lots, corner of Hamilton-st. and Washington-av.; J. Hyslop 1,280
4 lots, corner of Hancock-st. and Washington-av.; B. T. Stevens 1,500
4 lots, corner of Hamilton-st. and Washington-av.; A. W. Stevens 1,480
4 lots, corner of Hancock-st. and Washington-av.; A. W. Stevens 2,000
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; A. W. Stevens 800
3 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; John H. Houser 3,080
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; D. L. Hayden 1,000
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; L. Bynot 820
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; H. Van Tuyl 820
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; R. Featherstone 880
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; C. Lawson 800
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; M. McNamara 810
2 lots on Hancock and Hamilton sts.; S. N. Campbell 1,420
4 lots on Walcott-av. and Sherman-st.; John Needham 1,820
4 lots on Walcott-av.; James Riley 2,310
4 lots on Walcott-av.; Isaac Newman 1,910
4 lots on Walcott-av.; R. B. Campbell 1,850
4 lots on Walcott-av. and turnpike; F. Stevens. 1,300
4 lots on Washington-av., corner Hancock; R. Hutchinson 1,200
4 lots on Washington-av. and Warren-st.; B. K. Stevens 1,280
4 lots on Washington-av. and Warren-st.; F. Stevens 800
4 lots on Washington-av. and Hancock-st.; F. Stevens 2,040
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; Felix Smith 800
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; John Shulenburg 880
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; Peter Hughes. 810
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; F. Stevens 800
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; W. Sanderson 820
4 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; B. N. Campbell 1,180
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; Chas. Sagendorf 810
3 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; John Cunningham 480
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; Walter Grant. 870
2 lots, Hancock and Warren sts.; C. Hatch 810
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; Wunnecktown. 820
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; James Dunn. 820
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; B. J. Stevens. 810
2 lots, Warren and Hancock sts.; Mrs. Wolcott. 800
4 lots, Walcott-av.; R. Teague 1,280
4 lots on Walcott-av.; F. Stevens 1,280
4 lots on Walcott-av.; F. Stevens 1,280
6 lots on Washington-av., corner Warren-st.; H. Knight 2,280
2 lots on Washington-av.; Wm. Wilson 800
2 lots on Washington-av.; F. Barrot 800
4 lots on Washington-av.; Jas. Martin 1,600
4 lots on Washington-av.; F. Stevens 1,600
4 lots on Washington-av.; F. Stevens 1,600
4 lots on Washington-av.; Otto Stunberg 1,640
2 lots on Washington-av.; J. L. Copper 820
2 lots on Washington-av.; J. Ward 800
2 lots on Washington-av.; Wm. Wood 800
2 lots on Washington-av.; John Wakeman 800
2 lots on Washington-av.; A. McLaughlin 800
2 lots on Warren and Sherman sts.; C. Miller. 800
2 lots on Warren and Sherman sts.; C. Miller. 810
10 lots on Warren and Sherman sts.; F. W. Stevens 1,710
8 lots on Walcott-av., between Warren and Sherman 640
22 lots on Warren and Sherman-st.; F. W. Stevens 2,640
5 lots on Walcott-av. and Sherman-st.; F. W. Stevens 970
2 lots on Hamilton-av.; J. M. Fox 1,200
2 lots on Hamilton-av.; A. B. Stevens 600
2 lots on Hamilton and Hancock sts.; Geo. Parcell 640
10 lots on Hamilton and Hancock sts.; J. H. Hosmer 1,800
2 lots on Hancock-st.; Laura Cosgrove 800
4 lots on Hancock and Warren sts.; B. K. Stevens 780
14 lots on Hancock and Warren sts.; J. R. Hosmer 1,780
11 lots on Warren and Sherman sts.; J. R. Hosmer 1,280
10 lots on Sherman and Marion sts.; J. R. Hosmer 1,200
4 lots on Webster and Walcott sts.; C. W. Strand 640
4 lots on Webster and Jay sts.; C. W. Strand 640
4 lots on Marion and Jay sts.; C. W. Strand 640
4 lots on Marion and Jay sts.; C. W. Strand 640
4 lots, corner of Webster and Marion sts.; R. Casey 640
4 lots on Webster and Jay sts.; C. W. Strand 640
4 lots on Marion and Jay sts.; Josiah Whitney 640
4 lots on Marion and Jay sts.; J. McAleer 640
4 lots on Marion and Jay sts.; A. G. Stevens 640
1 lot on Jay-st.; J. Keating 160
1 lot on Jay and Webster sts.; J. Ryan 320
4 lots on Webster and Jay sts.; C. W. Strong 640
4 lots on Webster and Jay sts.; C. W. Strong 640

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 3.

Division and Allen sts., n. e. corner, 97x75, one-eighth part $2,000
Franklin-st., near Lispenard, 22x100 28,000
Henry-st., s. s., between Pike and Rutgers sts., 32.10x100 9,000
Hammond-st., s. s., 176.8 ft. W. of 6th-st., 20x 111.6x irreg 10,000
Water-st., No. 614, 16.7x44.5; Water-st., n. s., No. 612, 16.6x36.10 27,000
2d-st., s. s., 372 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x84.2, irregular 10,000
27th-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x75.5 16,000
30th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 16,000
30th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9 9,000
33d-st., s. s., 87.4 ft. e. of Broadway, 17.10x71.4, irregular 25,000
46th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 4,500
47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5 3,500
50th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 3,500
109th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Madison-av., 6.4x100.11 15,000
138th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.10; mortgage $1,750 800
147th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 2d-av., 125x100.11 15,000
Avenue A and 74th-st., n. e. corner, 20.10x59 10,000
1st-av., s. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 42d-st., 25x74 16,000
8th-av. and 72d-st., s. e. corner, 103.3x176 45,000
9th-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of 59th-st., 40x100.5 15,000
59th and 61st sts., 20x20 15,000
9th-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of centre-line, between 60th and 61st sts., 20x20 15,000
1062-pt. Y. p. s. certain, 8th-av., between 61st and 62d sts., 20x20 14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 893, all above store floor, 2 years, per year $5,000
City Hall-place, No. 2, 34 years, per year 1,700
Jersey and Crosby sts., n. w. corner, first floor, 5 years, per year 1,200
Jersey-st., No. 1, 5 years; Crosby-st., No. 130, 5 years, per year 1,200
Remaining 7 years 1,750
2d-st., No. 747, Monmouth-pl., 3 years, per year 1,420
6th-av., No. 396, 7 years, per year 3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD
LOTS FOR SALE,
BY
C. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

GEO. R. WALTON, 91 PARK-ROW,
Manager of Tenement Property
in the 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.
Full monthly statements and prompt returns.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARticulars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., gratis. Also, lots on Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BOULEVARD AND 5TH-AV. LOTS. By the block or single lot, opposite, above and below the Park, at prices sure to pay a handsome profit on the investment. Apply to LOCAL HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

A FULL-SIZE SUPERB MODERN brown-stone dwelling, in one of the most select locations on Murray Hill, for sale low. For permits and particulars apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 117 West 23d-st., near Broadway; price, $23,000; very low to suit. DYE & CURTISS, No. 502 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, building and lot No. 134 East 41st-st., suitable for a factory or livery-stable. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A PLOT OF GROUND, TWO BLOCKS from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for sale cheap; 30 feet, 6 inches on 7th-av., and 150 feet 4 inches on Carroll-st., south-west corner; this is a first-class location. Address owner, ROBERTSON, No. 621 Grand-st., East River, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to A. JO HOFE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot at Bergen Point, N. J., two blocks from La Tourette House. Price, $11,000. Rent, $700. Inquire of J. H. H. & CO., No. 1 State-st., or No. 12 East 16th-st.

THE MOST RELIABLE SPECULATION for capitalists, and the best investment for New-York gentlemen who desire country-seats. For sale at Gillette, Passaic Valley, on the New-Jersey West-line Railroad, eight farms of about 575 acres of land, for gentlemen's country-seats. Splendid building spots, fine orchards, elegant groves, and the choicest and coolest never-failing springs. Distance from New-York one hour's ride. The station Gillette is in the centre of this property. These farms can be bought separate, or in five or ten-acre plots, or the whole tract of 575 acres near the station will be sold on the most liberal terms for a country store, for coal and lumber-yard and nursery. For maps and particulars call at G. HERRBRANDT, No. 23 Duane-st., New-York, or address by letter the POSTMASTER, at Gillette, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., about one mile from the Erie Railroad Depot, a commodious two-story house, 25 by 38 feet, with two-story extension 17 by 29 feet, containing eleven rooms and store below; under house, stable and other buildings, a good well of water, cistern, &c., with modern conveniences; 100 feet square of ground attached to house; eight additional lots can be had if required. For further particulars inquire of Mr. H. O. HUDSON, No. 275 Main-st., Paterson, or of E. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will sell, either the house or any part of the farm of three hundred acres of land, at a low price, and upon easy terms. The mansion, gardener's cottage, farm house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable plots of ground for sale, in lots of one acre or more of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information, mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch is to be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—A SUBstantial brick house, 40x47 feet, three story and basement, with three acres of land, part in lawn and part in garden, well fruited, for the owner's residence. For full description of the property and photographs of the house apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., or to Mr. REARD, Carpenter-av., Newburg. The property will be rented for four months from June 1.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER residence, together with thirty-two acres good land, located two hours from New-York on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, Westport Pond Side Station, Conn., house large, and located about sixty rods from Long Island Sound; a rare chance for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For particulars inquire of the owner, J. P. BRADLEY, No. 875 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A BEAUtiful country-place, seventy-one acres, located on high ground, fine views, groves of old trees, lake, &c., with large, substantial buildings; the place is beautifully situated for a college, seminary or other large institution, or gentleman's country-seat. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 3 Park-place.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—$7,500—FOR SALE, A new three-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, pipes, gas-fixtures, house finish, &c., situated on Elm-st., first floor, second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-foot avenue; 30 x 90x17, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address E., Box No. 127 Times Office.

DARIEN.—FOR SALE, AT DARIEN, NEAR Stamford, a charming place of three acres, close to the Sound; excellent beaches, fishing and bathing; house well divided; in complete order; stable, good garden and shade; moderate figures. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOUR-STORY BRICK FACTORY, forty-horse engine, with thirteen lots in Newark, to exchange for house in the City. BIRKE, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE.—HANDSOME LARGE house, sixteen rooms, with cottage, seven rooms, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, five acres, all kinds of fruit; to exchange for house in the City. BIRKE, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM OF Amineby-six acres, with mansion, farm buildings, grapery, orchard, park, &c., complete, in Westchester County, twenty-five miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. HELLICK, JR. & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. SPECIALTY.—Fine variety property for sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GENET, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite station depot.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River and three miles from Tivoli Station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unsurpassed, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion-house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with bath, bells, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; coach-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter and other shops, all new, newly painted and in perfect order. The property is well understood, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises to T. R. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (West-side,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; sliding extends under whole house; lot 40x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. P., Box No. 31, Tower Office.

FOR SALE—"ECHO LAWN," THE COUNtry seat of the subscriber, on Newton Hill, Stamford, Conn. The estate comprises about fifty acres of land, including some of the most eligible building sites on said hill. The villa is a picturesque building in the Gothic style, of modern style, and occupies a favorable position on the brow of the hill in the midst of a very attractive lawn of several acres, sloping toward the south and west, covered with a beautiful growth of ornamental trees and deciduous trees. The views from the premises in every direction, including Long Island Sound, are such as to prompt exclamations of pleasure and admiration from every beholder.

The dwelling contains parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, library and large hall on the principal floor; five chambers, with marble-top washstands (hot and cold water), bath-room, water-closet, &c., on second floor; two rooms in the attic and three in the tower; kitchen, wash-room, (with stationary tubs) laundry, milk-room, cellars, &c.; (being the ground floor.) Never-failing spring of crystal purity supplies by the aid of a wind-mill in the tower, a tank, and thus the dwelling, with pure soft water. The gardens are extensive, and abundant in small fruits. There are also in the garden apple and other fruit-trees. Ample barn, stabling, carriage-house, sheds, poultry-house, &c.

This place is surrounded by gentlemen's first-class country-seats, and is situated but little over an hour from 42d-st. and when "rapid transit" is established, may be reached within an hour from City Hall; hence the prospective value of this property is very great. Stamford is famous for its healthfulness, and consequently with this favored locality it would be superfluous to speak of its proverbial healthfulness. For other particulars and permits to view the premises, call upon or address JAMES WILLOCK, No. 888 Broadway, New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

For sale on Long Island, within five miles of New-York, a beautiful piece of ground containing 2,000 city lots, elegantly located, being but 800 yards from the South Side Railroad. One quarter of a mile from the Long Island and one mile from the Flushing depot, with lines of horse-cars run to the property from Williamsburg ferries; fare only five cents. No objectionable property anywhere in the vicinity. This is the most desirable plot for cutting up to be found within twenty miles of New-York. Parties desiring to purchase the whole property on easy terms may apply to I. A. RATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange Court.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSfield, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge R. H. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south exposure. The buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and a charming, well-cared for garden, and the site overlooks the side commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the Central Depot. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—TWO eight-room cottages in good order, and about five city lots, five minutes from railroad depot. Price $4,500 each, $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For information apply to E. PARMELEE, Washington-av., corner 5th-st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF C. MINOR AND D. B. JAQUES, EXECUTORS:

THE ELEGANT MANSION, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF HON. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, DECEASED.

Fine stable, carriage-house, and all necessary outbuildings, the whole constituting a first-class country residence, and known as "Bradford." Also, thirteen villa plots, containing from two to five acres each. The above-described property is located in the most beautiful portion of Southern Westchester. It is in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and convenient to schools, churches, and stores; is of easy access, being only twenty miles from New-York, with sixteen trains each way daily. The land is high and has commanding views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The celebrated Rye Beach, distant three-quarters of a mile, affords fine sea-bathing.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneers, or of E. S. Jaques, attorney for executors, No. 35 Chambers-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DR. UNDERHILL'S Croton Point Property ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE!

By order of the Supreme Court, Adrian H. Muller, will sell at auction, under the direction of the referee, the magnificent estate of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, consisting of about 87 acres, with mansion house and appropriate buildings. The sale will take place on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This is beyond question the finest property in the United States for a gentleman's residence, or for a college or theological seminary.

It would make six or eight superb country seats. The sweeping bend of the river and the surrounding mountains, from the Highlands to the Palisades.

Distance from New-York, thirty-three miles; from Croton Station, on Hudson River Railroad, two miles.

For further particulars inquire of WM. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, or R. H. UNDERHILL, No. 87 Pine-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. Persons desiring to visit the property will find a conveyance at Croton, on the arrival of the train which leaves the 42d-st. depot New-York, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BOWERY SAVings Bank, plaintiff, vs. JAMES R. ROSS and CATHARINE E. RASOLD, his wife, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment made in this action on the 15th day of May, 1872, I, J. Lawrence Slocum, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Stanton-street and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 39, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 87 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 38, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 89 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 37, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 91 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 36, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 93 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 35, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 95 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 34, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 97 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 33, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 99 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 32, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 101 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 31, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 103 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 278 of conveyances, page 30, on the 30th December, 1831, and known as No. 105 Attorney-street. Also, all and singular the premises described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northerly from the north-east corner of Stanton and Attorney streets, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westwardly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1831,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York.
Cuba....Wednesday, June 5 | Batavia....Saturday, June 8
Scotia....Wednesday, June 12 | Algeria....Saturday, June 15
Java....Wednesday, June 19 | Persia....Saturday, June 22
China....Wednesday, June 26 | Calabria....Saturday, June 29
Russia....Saturday, July 6 | Australasian....Wednesday, July 10
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Steerage to Paris, $40, gold; additional to Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp, $5, currency. Steerage tickets on favorable terms.

Passengers booked through to Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 67 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PENINSULAR AND OCCIDENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—Steamer leaves Pier (old) 47 North River, foot of Grand-st, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite line for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....HOUSSAY.....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Steerage.....$40, gold.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board of each steamer.
Baggage to and from the Continent free of charge.
Passengers booked through to all points in Europe at the lowest rates. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

RIVER STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Columbia, Saturday, June 8	Britannia....Wed'y, June 5
Europa....Wed'y, June 12	Assyria....Sat'day, June 15
Anglia....Sat'day, June 22	Cambria....Wed., June 19
India....Wed'y, June 26	Caledonia....Sat'day, June 29
Egypt....Saturday, July 6	Victoria....Wed., July 10
Anchoria, Wed'y, July 13	Tarifa....Sat'day, July 20

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, $80 and upward. Steerage, $30. Gateway's steamers, $60 and $70; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $60; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices at
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Inman Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, June 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, June 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 22, 8 A. M.
and thence every alternate SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....35
Passengers booked to or from Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here as moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 22, 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....June 29, 1 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed.
PARTY TO SPEND THE SUMMER IN EUROPE.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For information of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to all points in the West.
JAMES HENDERSON, Agent.
J. R. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, WESTON.....Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, MURPHY.....Saturday, June 22, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUNDEN, Wednesday, June 5, at 5 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Wednesday, June 19, at 5 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FOSSETT.....June 5, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEBSTER.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 5 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FOSSETT.....June 26, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. S. PETTIT.....July 3, at 5 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 10, at 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $75.
Steerage passage, $30. Gen. No. 29 Broadway, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAM P. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 15 West-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 9 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 65 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Steerage accommodations for passengers.
Through bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Co. at N. Y. Agent C. R. R. Co. at N. Y.
No. 189 Broadway. No. 429 Broadway

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic, Gulf Steamship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. C. H. MORTON, will sail on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steam-Ship Line, leaving Pier 17 (new), foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M. directly after the arrival of the mails, as follows:
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. ——, Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. ——, Tuesday, July 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., (weather permitting), from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBUS, Capt. C. H. SEYMOUR, June 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. C. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. A. S. BAKER, (via Nassau,) June 27.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM P. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City to issue to such passengers for sale.

HAVANA DIRECT.
NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamship SIBONEY, Capt. TIMBERMAN, will leave Pier No. 15 East River on SATURDAY, June 8, at noon. F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 56 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN; AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave this slip and dock foot of Canal-st., North River, as follows:
For Kingston, Jamaica, touching at Santa Martha, Aspinwall and Greytown, on the 5th of each month, (or next day if Sunday), at 3 P. M.
For Aspinwall, touching at Havana, on the 20th of each month, at 3 P. M.
For Yokohama, Japan, and Hong-Kong, China, touching at Yokohama, on the 1st and 16th of each month, at 3 P. M.
For Aspinwall, touching at Havana, on the 1st and 16th of each month, at 3 P. M.
For Aspinwall, touching at Havana, on the 5th of each month, at 3 P. M.
Through tickets to Japan and China, at reduced rates, can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 1 Chambers-st.
Through tickets to Aspinwall, Panama, Callao, Valparaiso and Mollendo, and through bills of lading to Liverpool, Havre and Hamburg, can be had at the office of the Company, No. 1 Chambers-st.
Freight received daily.
J. R. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
"FALL RIVER LINE."
PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
will leave Pier No. 20 North River, at
5 P. M.,
Instead of 5 o'clock, as heretofore, for BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BRASS BAND
Will be attached to each steamer, commencing June 1.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THE NEW AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c.
On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:
8:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.
9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.
5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.
The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer season.
The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.
Commutation rates have been reduced.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world—The ST. JOHN, DREW and DAN RICHMOND—leave the foot of Vestry-st. and Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave Albany at 6 P. M. Tuesday, June 11 at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Freeman tickets can be obtained at the office on the dock. Fare to Albany and return, $5. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $3. Children under 12, half price. Baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE FOOT OF E. 26TH-ST., PIER NO. 3, EAST RIVER, FOR HARLEM AND ASTORIA.
Landing at 11th, 106th and 130th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 4, 6, 9:15 and 9 P. M.
Express boats, landing at 130th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 8:30 P. M.
Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.
N.B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.
Sunday boats leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., 2 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 3, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 4, 6:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 4, 6:30 A. M.
Wednes., June 5, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 5, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 6, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 6, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 8, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, June 7, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11, 7:00 P. M.	Monday, June 10, 7:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Boats C. VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 9:30 P. M., and 30th-st. at 9:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st. daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with the Hudson River, Central and West Shore Railroads and all baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST-BOAT CO.—Harlem-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily at 3 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tivoli, Rondout, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Catskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tivoli, Staatsburgh, Milton, Newburgh, Cornwall, Highland Falls, West Point, Fishkill, Matteawan

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—CAMPAIGN EDITION.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

Having made ample arrangements for securing the earliest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest, we shall, throughout the Presidential canvass, publish fuller information relating to the progress of the campaign than any other New-York paper. We aim only at supplying the public with the most complete information on all current affairs.

Subscribers to our Campaign Edition will therefore secure an exhaustive summary of the political news of the day, besides receiving the general news from all parts of the World, obtained from the best sources, and rearranged and prepared specially for this edition.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is a Republican newspaper, and will, during the canvass, now fairly commenced, steadfastly maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and do its share in securing their triumphant election in November. It regards the success of the Republican Party as an object of the very first importance, and will give no support to, irregular or "bolting" nominations, which can only result in the return of the Democrats to power. There are projects of all kinds on foot for dissolving the Republican Party, and the TIMES will oppose them all. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871—now other journals are attempting to make political capital out of the mere repetition of the cry. There is no sincere and honest proposal for reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the party. It regards the Philadelphia Convention as the only body authorized to speak and act for the Republican Party.

TERMS:

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

As a Republican journal, will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party.

It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted.

Started in September, 1851, The TIMES has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular, and influential newspapers in the country. Two of its original proprietors still direct its policy, and, with greatly-increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the public rather than any clique of professional "politicians." It has no one connected with it who seeks office, or who will become a candidate for office. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, the TIMES will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper.

The WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions of the TIMES are compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the Daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.

A special edition of the TIMES for EUROPEAN circulation is published every Wednesday and Saturday, in time for the European mails, and will be valuable and welcome to our friends abroad, whether Americans or of any other nationality than our own.

All these editions of the TIMES are of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing *fifty-six* columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

THE CONTROLLER ASSAULTED.

Governor Flynn Looking for His Money—Taking Possession of the Controller's Office—The Police Sent For.

Controller GREEN, by his careful watchfulness over the finances of the City, has for some time excited the anger of those who heretofore have enjoyed fat places with very little to do for their money, and this anger yesterday manifested itself in personal violence. As far as could be ascertained, the facts which led to the assault were as follows: It appears that Col. DE VOS has reported to the Controller all failures of contractors in carrying out the specifications of their contracts, and when such failures have occurred Mr. GREEN has refused to pay. Ex-Coroner FLYNN was interested in one of the contracts, and has often asserted that the work had been properly performed; but the Controller placed more confidence in the word of his official than in that of the politician, and withheld the money. COMMISSIONER FLYNN therefore went to the Controller's office yesterday to demand Mr. GREEN to pay the money, and while walking about the outer office he made use of some very abusive and profane language to various officials. As FLYNN is known to be a man of violent temper, the clerks were a little frightened at his behavior, and some seemed to believe that he intended violence. FLYNN then knocked at the door leading to Mr. GREEN'S private office, but the messenger, who had received his orders from the Controller to deny admission to FLYNN, replied that Mr. GREEN could not be seen. Finding FLYNN was determined to get in, the messenger closed the door, but the burly frame of the Ex-Coroner soon forced the door open, and the messenger was as quickly thrust aside. FLYNN soon after pushed his way into the room that is generally used by the Controller for the transaction of the official business of his office, and which is generally supposed to be private except to those invited to enter.

FLYNN was aided in his entrance by another politician, who is said to be Ex-Alderman MASTERSON, a large contractor for the City. On arriving at Mr. GREEN'S desk FLYNN demanded his money at once, and upon the refusal of the Controller to pay him, FLYNN and his friend seized Mr. GREEN and dragged him from his seat, which was soon occupied by the Ex-Coroner, who refused to leave it until he had received his money. Controller GREEN, taking refuge in the County Bureau adjoining, sent a messenger to Capt. LEARY, of the City Hall Police, requesting his assistance, but in the meantime FLYNN had vacated the seat and left with his companion; so that when the Police arrived there was no one to arrest.

As soon, however, as the Police had taken their departure the aggressive FLYNN returned to the Controller's office, and with a profane oath said he defied the Controller to cause his arrest, and that he would soon have men enough at his back to beat off all the Police. Mr. GREEN again notified Capt. LEARY, who sent up a force of men under a sergeant. The officers were admitted by the door leading to the County Bureau and thence had access to the Controller's office, when they soon compelled the aggressive FLYNN to leave the office, which he did, uttering the most violent threats against the Controller and all persons in the Department. As Mr. GREEN declined to cause the arrest of his assailant, he was allowed to depart; but as a precaution, in case of his return with the gang he had threatened to have at his back, the Police were kept for some time on duty, and were subsequently withdrawn when all the trouble was considered to have quieted down.

Dutch Heinrichs' Partner—His Wonderful Escape From a Prussian State Prison.

JACOB ALBRECHT, a criminal well-known to the Police of New-York and Philadelphia as an accomplice of the bank robber Dutch HEINRICHS, and concerned with the latter in some of his most daring thefts, was recently convicted in Berlin, Prussia, whither he had fled from this City after Dutch HEINRICHS' last arrest, of having robbed the Royal Discount Company, a wealthy banking firm of that city, in which strange to say, he had managed to obtain the position of messenger, of the sum of 36,000 thalers. ALBRECHT managed to escape arrest in Berlin, and was finally caught by the Prussian detectives in the City of Posen, where he had gone with his young paramour, ANNIE SCHROEDER, who is also well-known to the New-York Police as one of the worst pan-sel-leuses, and who has been twice in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He was taken back to Berlin in irons, and convicted in the Criminal Court of grand larceny, and sentenced to four years' solitary confinement in the State Prison. On the second day after his conviction he was taken to the Moabit Penitentiary, and placed in a cell in No. 186, from which it was believed that no jail-breaker, however daring and skilful he might be, would ever be able to escape. And yet ALBRECHT succeeded, on the fourth day after his arrival there, in regaining his liberty. Not only did he pick the „double lock" of the door of his cell, but he scaled the three walls surrounding the jail. For three days the police of Berlin scoured that city, but were unable to find him. A several days' search for him in Hamburg and Bremen was equally unsuccessful, and he is now believed to be on his way to the United States.

The Immigration Commissioners—The Investigation as to the Deaths on the Atheno.

The Commissioners of Immigration were to have held a meeting yesterday, but no quorum assembled and an adjournment was had, only four members being present. The Castle Garden Committee, who investigated the causes of the great mortality on board the German bark *Atheno*, which arrived from Bremen on May 24, reported that they had examined, in presence of the German Consul-General, ANDREAS GRENSCH, Capt. JOHN CHRISTOFFER and his first officer, LUKE MEYER; also, Dr. J. C. HALLECK and several of the female steerage passengers. The Committee concludes from the evidence as follows:

1. The bark was properly equipped and provisioned, and that the rations were of lawful quality and quantity.
2. That though 475 passengers were on board, the law of both the German Empire and the United States required her to have no physician.
3. On the third day small-pox broke out among the crew and spread among the passengers, who were also affected with scarlet fever and measles, and that two of the crew and eighteen passengers died.
4. The officers took all possible care of the sick.

The Committee recommend a memorial to the proper authorities in Germany, asking for the passage of a law requiring every sailing vessel which takes out more than 100 steerage passengers, to carry a properly-qualified medical officer.

This report, with the evidence in full, will be presented at the next meeting of the Board.

A Novel Employment of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

GEORGE DAVID BROWN, a theatrical manager, yesterday sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court, to bring up the body of KATE F. ELLIS, a young woman under twenty-one years of age, and compel her to act on the stage in the rôle of "The Sappho." It is claimed by BROWN that he entered into a contract, in which "The Sappho" and her parents joined, for the former to perform under his exclusive control for two years, the proceeds, after deducting $300 per year for "The Sappho's" musical education, to be divided equally between them; that he has fulfilled his part of the engagement, and looked after the moral interests of the girl, but that the father of the latter has pursued a course tending to encourage her in immorality, and finally took her and kept her beyond his (BROWN'S) control. The object of the writ, therefore, is to obtain possession of the girl from her father, and is made returnable today.

The City Assessments.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, some time since, an order was made vacating the assessments against WILLIAM B. ASTOR for paving Fourteenth-street with Nicolson pavement, on the ground decided by the Court of Appeals, that as the ordinance was not published in the *Leader*, one of the Corporation papers, two days before it passed the Common Council, it was void. From this an appeal was taken to the General Term, where counsel to the Corporation took the ground that the *Leader* was not a Corporation paper, the provisions of the Tax Levies of 1862, 1865, 1867 and 1868 in transferring the power of appointment from the Common Council to the Mayor and Controller, being unconstitutional in not being included in the caption of the act. The General Term overruled the point and affirmed the order of the Court below.

Election of Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of N. Y. S. N. G.

The election for Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, in place of the late JAMES FISK, Jr., was held last evening in the armory, Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Brig.-Gen. VARIAN Presiding. The following officers were declared to be unanimously elected: Lieut.-Col. CHAS. E. BRAINE; Colonel; Major J. E. HITCHCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. KITTEL, Major.

Brooklyn Police Appointments.

The Brooklyn Board of Police Commissioners yesterday made the following appointments and assignments of Captains and Sergeants by precincts:

Captains—First, Smith; Second, McConnell; Third, Ferry; Fourth, Waddy; Fifth, Woglom; Sixth, Mullen; Seventh, no appointment; Eighth, McKellar; Ninth, McLoughlin. Sergeants—Second, Kane, Dunn and Craft; Third, Dobbins, Masterson, Kellett and Quirk; Third, Subprecinct, Riley, Kennedy and Porter; Fourth, Campbell, O'Brien, Strong; Fifth, Quinlan, Gorr, Reynolds, Brant; Seventh, Purdon, Clancy, Handley, De Revoise; Eighth, Meagher, Delmar, Kelly, Lynch; Ninth, Quinn, Hamilton, Miller; Ninth, Subprecinct, Leary, Worth, Wilmarth; Tenth, Lamb, Sheridan, Meeker. Headquarters, Rogers, Van Wagoner. Surgeons—Kissam and Brady.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire yesterday morning in the cabinet-shop of WM. BLODGETT, on the second floor of No. 68 Clinton-street, resulted in $800 damage.

An unknown man was found insensible yesterday at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BERNARD MCCANN, a roofer, residing at No. 148 Sullivan-street, was fatally injured yesterday, by falling from the building No. 668 Greenwich-street.

JAMES MULLEN, a baker, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a piece of satin worth $40 from JAMES J. SLEVIN, of No. 218 Mott-street.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, ANDREW BALDWIN was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, for attempting to pick a lady's pocket in a Third-avenue car.

The Cunard steam-ship Scotia, which left Liverpool on May 25 and Queenstown on May 26, reached this port yesterday, with mail dates later by two days than those previously at hand.

The Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform met last evening at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. After transacting the routine business a recess until the first week in September was announced.

JANE LYNCH, a dressmaker, residing at No. 15 Dover-street, while passing through South-street, near Fulton, early yesterday morning, was assaulted by some unknown ruffian, and badly cut about the face. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

PATRICK CAREY, a ruffian, residing in Baxter-street, got on car No. 28 of the Fourth-avenue line, yesterday, in Centre-street, and, refusing to pay his fare, assaulted the conductor and passengers. He was arrested, and committed by Justice HOGAN at the Tombs.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, of No. 208 East Forty-seventh-street, while crossing the railroad track at Forty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, was struck by the locomotive of the 7¾ A. M. train, going south, and received injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SAMUEL SCOTT returned home yesterday to his residence, No. 321 Mott-street, in apparent good health, and lay down on a lounge. A short time afterward his wife, on approaching him, found he was dead. It is said that he had been drinking freely for the past three weeks.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. JOHN DOWNEY, No. 61 West Forty-fifth-street, was entered by burglars, who forced open the scuttle and stole two clocks, two bronze figures and other articles, valued in all at $1,000, with which they made their escape by the front basement.

MATILDA SCHACKLETON, employed as waitress in the Oriental Concert Saloon in Chatham-street, was arrested and held for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs yesterday, for having stolen $60 from AARON BAUMAN, of Pittsburg, Penn.

The Commissioner of Public Works has received from water rents for the month of May, the sum of $136,788 68, which has been deposited with the City Chamberlain. During the corresponding month of 1871, the sum of $107,177 04 was received, showing an excess of receipts for the present year of $19,197 76.

Two bodies were found yesterday in the East River, one of a woman in the dock at the foot of Stanton-street, the other of an unknown man, off the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street. They were removed to the Morgue, where the body of the man was subsequently recognised as that of MILES REILLY, a resident of Greenpoint.

Resolutions on the death of EDWARD WOLFF were passed by the Stock Exchange yesterday, indicative of sorrow at his decease, and expressing sympathy for his family in their bereavement. The flag of the Stock Exchange will be placed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

The workmen of the various branches of labor employed in the erection of the new Post-office, who deem they are entitled to extra pay for the time during which they were required to work ten hours, were to have held a meeting at No. 261 Broome-street last evening, but it was postponed until to-night, on account of the sparse attendance.

BROOKLYN.

There were 265,460 visitors in Prospect Park last week, and 53,936 on Sunday.

The Board of Aldermen have appropriated $3,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The Summerfield M. E. Church Sunday-school will make an excursion to West Point on Saturday.

The balances in the City Treasury on the 1st inst. were: General fund, $2,183,419 87; special fund, $368,310 24; sinking fund, $376,369 44.

The Board of Estimate will meet to-morrow. The rate of taxation for next year, it is thought, will be $3, against $2 88 last year and $3 87 in 1870.

Sergt. WM. LEE and Roundsman C. T. BRECHER were dismissed from the Police force, yesterday, for making an unauthorized arrest, in effecting which a man was shot.

A party of burglars attempted on Monday night to blow open the safe in CHASE'S jewelry-store, No. 392 Fulton-street, but being overheard, became frightened and escaped.

The Police Department request $676,850 for its expenses for next year. The increase arises from increasing the force and the salaries of the higher officers.

An unrecognized body was found in the river at the foot of Van Dyke-street yesterday, and it is supposed, from certain papers found on it, to be that of one of the victims of the tugboat *Epsilon* explosion.

WM. CONLEY, the driver of the jail van, was held by Justice ELLIOTT, yesterday, for the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of accepting bribes to allow prisoners to escape while he was conveying them to jail.

The regular monthly session of the Kings County Democratic General Committee was held last evening. The only business transacted was the receipt of reports from Ward delegates upon the organization of regular Democratic Clubs.

The "Liberal" Republicans of Brooklyn held their primaries for the election of delegates to a General Committee last evening. The general organization for the county will be effected this evening. Five delegates were chosen from each ward.

As a party of women and men, excited with liquor, were returning, on Monday night, from a picnic in Lafferts' Park, a quarrel broke out, in which a man named JOHN CLIMM was fatally stabbed with a knife, by THOS. SHANDLEY. The Police found SHANDLEY about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, hidden under a bed in his residence.

NEW-JERSEY.

The salaries of teachers in the Jersey City public schools amount to $12,096 per month.

Thirty-six car-loads of strawberries arrived in Jersey City yesterday over the New-Jersey Railroad.

R. H. HOWELL, the Keeper of the Trenton State Prison, has been appointed by Gov. PARKER a Commissioner to the Prison Reform Convention which meets at London in July.

On Monday a fire broke out on GEHEN'S shoddy-mill, at Boonton, Morris County, entirely destroying the mill and badly damaging PETTENGER'S grist-mill adjoining. The loss will reach $6,000.

Mrs. H. H. BECKER, the wife of Dr. H. H. BECKER, of Morristown, N. J., died on Monday, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate, whether taken intentionally or by mistake is not know.

A man giving the name of MICHAEL KANE was yesterday arrested in Newark, charged with being the person who set fire to the barn belonging to Mr. KELLENER, which was burned on Sunday morning.

In the case of ANDREW JACKMAN, a resident of Westfield, who was recently killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, it is now said that he was murdered in a saloon near where his body was found, and afterward thrown on the track in the way of an approaching train.

In Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are vigorously pushing forward the work of dredging and pile-driving for the freight depots which are to be erected there. The building of the elevated track has already been commenced, and it is expected that within a year the trains will be running.

Twelfth Annual Convention of the German Brewers of the United States.

The twelfth annual Convention of the German Brewers' Association of the United States was, yesterday, inaugurated by the reception of visiting delegates at the head-quarters of the Committee of the Central Association, No. 129 Broadway. Delegates representing brewers' associations in the following places were received:

Richmond, Va.; Boston, Mass.; Iowa Brewery Association; Pittsburg, Penn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Wheeling, Penn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Cooperstown, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Pittstown, Penn.

In the evening additional delegations arrived from Philadelphia, and others from Baltimore, Luzerne County, Penn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo.

Other delegates are expected to arrive this morning, principally from the West. Today the proceedings of the Convention will be opened at the Turtle Bay Brewery, in Forty-fifth-street, where the sessions will be held.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Progress of the Strikes—Resolutions of the Several Trade Organizations Yesterday.

The employes in the Organ manufactories of JARDINE & SON, ODELL, ESTEY, and HALL, met last evening at Teutonic Assembly Rooms. The question of the evening was whether they should strike at once for the eight-hour system, or give the bosses three months' notice. A large number were in favor of the latter movement, as most of the Church organ work is done by contract, and a sudden strike would inflict great losses on the employers. Finally a committee was appointed to wait upon the bosses, the committee to report at a future meeting.

The steam-fitters assembled last evening at Putnam Hall, Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, and adopted resolutions to support the eight-hour movement, join the Eight-hour League, and instruct their delegates to make a levy of ten cents or more on each member, to defray the expenses of the movement in their Association. The resolutions adopted by the Boston Eight-hour League were also read and approved. It was resolved in the meeting that SIMONS & Co., the sewing-machine manufacturers, have posted up notices in their factories that in future the men will only work three days per week, as they have over 20,000 sewing-machines on hand, they having over 30,000 sewing-machines on hand. The meeting then adjourned to No. 6 Centre-street, last night, relative to adopting the eight-hour system. Reports were received from nearly all of the shops in the City announcing that the employing firms were ready to accede to their demands. A committee was appointed to visit the remaining firms and urge the policy of their concession. A check for $60 was received from MEYER FEIN, to be used for necessary expenses of the meeting. There are about 120 shirt-cutters belonging to the organization, and, as their demands have been acceded to in nearly every instance, there will probably be no general strike.

The carriage-blacksmiths held a meeting last evening at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third-avenue, in regard to the eight-hour question, but no definite action was taken.

The cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and upholsterers held their usual meetings yesterday, when it was reported that several of the employers, who previously agreed to the eight-hour rule, had withdrawn from the arrangement. This gave rise to considerable indignation. It was stated that this section of the City, of a combined movement by the employers to organize against the workmen, and that several secret meetings have been held for that purpose. Committees were sent out to visit certain designated firms, but nothing definite resulted from their visits.

The piano-makers on strike held a meeting, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday afternoon, as usual; but the strike presents no new feature. The opposing attitude of the employers and men continued unchanged.

The strike of the clothing-cutters has been exceptionally successful. They formally presented their demand to the bosses for the eight-hour system on Monday, but except in a few small shops, there was no stoppage of work, the employers at once conceding the terms of the men.

The coach-painters, who also struck on Monday, have been in large measure successful. The Executive Committee were in session at Military Hall yesterday, taking measures to extend the strike to those shops where the men had not yet joined in the movement.

The furniture-manufacturers met at No. 46 Elizabeth-street, last night, and a committee, previously appointed for that purpose, presented a constitution for the formation of a board of trade, which was acted upon. The organization numbers about ninety members, representing as many firms, who all oppose the eight-hour system.

Political Economy—How the Board of Education Buy Coal.

The New-York *School Journal*, of the date of June 1, states that on Tuesday last the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Public Instruction awarded the contract for 8,000 tons of coal at prices from $6 65 to $6 28 a ton. On Wednesday last was held the auction sale of the Scranton coal, and it is interesting to compare the rates at which the coal there sold, the prices being slightly advanced from those of the auction in April:

Furnace, contract	$6 80	Grate, auction	$6 87½
Egg, contract	6 55	Egg, auction	6 62½
Stove, contract	6 55	Stove, auction	6 62½
Chestnut, contract	6 28	Chestnut, auction	6 62½

The auction ton is understood to be 2,240 pounds. If the contract ton is the same weight the difference is about eighty per cent. advance. If the contract ton is 2,000 pounds the advance is over 100 per cent.

Garroted on Broadway.

CHARLES ROGERS, residing in the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, and now on a visit to this City, entered the saloon No. 616 Broadway on Monday night, and after taking some wine left. On reaching the sidewalk he noticed that he was being followed by three men, who speedily assured him of their intentions by garroting him and wrenching his solitaire diamond stud worth $300 from his shirt front, and taking $50 in cash from his pocket. EDWARD BUTLER, of No. 67 West Ninth-street, who gave his occupation as an agent, was arrested by Officer TOWNSEND of the Fourteenth Precinct, and identified by Mr. ROGERS. BUTLER, on being arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday, was bailed to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

Advertisement.

DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for Castor Oil, and has all the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or narcotic syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe like a bowel cathartic. On the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to bring to where the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed, with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it. We know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. J. B. ROSE & CO., No. 50 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

A CHOICE.—KNOX'S splendid variety of gentleman's HATS. Pick, choose and select an elegant, becoming and comfortable Summer Hat, at No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool—Mrs. R. D. Wood, Miss J. Wood, R. Wood, T. Dunmill and lady, D. J. Bonbarof, G. Boon, Miss C. Baines, C. Jowitt and lady, Miss Jowitt, J. W. How and lady, child and servant, C. G. Francklyn, lady, child and 2 servants, C. Peace, jr., H. Begrie, Mrs. Guild, F. J. Forrestall, S. H. Hodges, H. Walker and lady, H. A. Smyth and son, Miss Trotter, G. A. Huddart, J. W. Tyler, H. D. Moore, jr., Mr. Vansittart, H. W. Sandford, J. H. Frost, F. Frost, G. E. Townsend and lady, Miss Alexander, Mrs. E. M. Ribbs, Miss B. Ribbs, F. Thompson and lady, J. H. Burden, lady and servant, C. Auel, Mrs. W. A. Moale, Mrs. J. Cox, W. D. Frere, J. Richardson, lady and child, W. Cole, jr., A. Wells, B. Hazard, M. E. Ruelin, B. C. Snyder, D. Wallace, jr., J. H. Haldane, lady, child and servant, Miss Barnett, Miss Haldane, R. D. Tucker, W. Slade, W. Ebbs, T. McCarty, Mrs. Smith, C. R. Greenhough and lady, C. E. Greenhough, J. L. Welch, G. Eldridge, J. N. Nichols, H. A. Newland, R. Cohen, S. W. Winslow, M. S. Latham and 3 servants, Mrs. N. M. Latham, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. M. Field, child and servants, Miss Field, Mrs. M. C. Livingstone and son, G. Hamilton, E. J. Walker and servant, F. Guillame, S. B. Solomon, Mrs. Eakin and son, Miss Eakin, Capt. P. B. Le Fevre, T. A. Baird, J. P. Knight, F. C. Richardson, T. S. Price, W. McFarland, Donald Dinnie, J. Fleming, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, C. W. Roberts, A. Owens and lady, Miss S. Beaumont, T. Hammersley, G. Hammersley, Miss Hammersley, R. Beeston, R. Hardan, H. White, S. H. Robbins.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah—J. B. Bullock, wife and child, Miss D. Bullock and servant, Mrs. Belsinger and daughter, G. W. Wyllly and lady, Miss J. Harder, Mrs. E. Twitchell, Miss Wire, Miss C. L. Edson, Miss Dixon, W. Sturges, Mrs. Harris and 2 children, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Cobb and daughter, Mrs. Dreyfus and 3 children, Miss C. Dreyfus, Miss Gibbons, A. N. Souls, R. Mills, Mrs. C. R. Robinson, Mrs. M. E. Ross, Mrs. Kirby, Miss Brown, Mrs. Wyatt, child and servant, Miss H. H. Russell, Miss J. A. Auld, Mrs. Niles and wife, H. F. Markham, J. W. Brinkerhoff, C. C. Krummond, H. S. Sanford, wife, 2 children, 1 nurse and 3 servants, Mr. Moriarty, Mr. A. Routh, Mrs. and Miss Birge and wife, Miss Mason, Miss Dykeman, R. T. Perkins and wife, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Lampbier, Mrs. F. H. Skidmore and son, Miss Aldrich, Dr. Bell, J. H. Bench, Mr. Carmichael, Jos. Mayne, S. S. Hilpert, Mrs. Burke, A. W. Leasard, W. Arnold, S. Carter, C. S. Hartes, J. M. Taylor, John Conner and wife, S. M. Baker, J. H. Mekelvin, Mrs. P. Gurnee and 4 children, J. C. Bowen, wife and daughter, Mrs. Chesebro, John B. Pace, J. Freeland, M. A. Pace, H. N. Allen, James Anderson, J. L. Bostwick, Mrs. Parker, Miss Parker, Miss Peck, J. P. Mack, Mrs. P. La Rose and daughter, and 32 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:30 | Sun sets.....7:37 | Moon sets...7:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 7:15 | Gov. Island...8:03 | Hell Gate...9:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, June 4

Cleared.

Steam-ships Britannia, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Hannover, (Ger.,) Willegand, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Wyoming, Conch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Delsell; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shrosbotre, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Panic, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia; Neptune, Beaver, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Volunteer, Hutchinson, Arequipa; Fred. Baxter; Robert Lees, (Br.,) Rose, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Flora, (Norw.,) Petersen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Totten & Hockmann; Jason, (Norw.,) Christensen, Gulf of Petsamo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ringler, (Swed.,) Sorvel, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pandora, (Swed.,) Jonasson, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry, Rhode, Cienfuegos, Phelps, Dunbar & Co.; Hermann, (Ger.,) Hansen, Bremen, Jas. Henry; Rosalie Cranille, (Ital.,) Jacuzzo, Gibraltar or orders, A. F. Arrosto; Gertrude, (Br.,) Hamilton, Cork, Aspinwall & Bros.; Sarah Ann, (Br.,) Hamilton, Queenstown, Aspinwall & Bros.; Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Bunker, Ayres, Fernandina, Jas. Holman, (Br.,) Mahlestram, St. Ubes, E. H. Wm. Smith & Son; Victory, Blatchford, Cienfuegos, Peppercorn & Finckney; A. J. Pope, (Br.,) Rowland, Kingston, Jamaica, Schuyler, Hartley & Co.; Cygnet, Nickerson, Cienfuegos, P. J. Moynes & Sons; Rockaway, (Br.,) Cooper, Nassau, D. MacColl.

Brigs Hiram Hoff, Wilson, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Maria E. Wheeler, Bacon, Cardenas, do.; Miller & Houghton; Cayuga, Hishborn, Cienfuegos, Walsh, Field & Way; Caroline, (Swe.,) Sjostrom, Rimouski for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Antonio, (Ital.,) Castellino, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Realidade, (Portu.,) Santos, Rio Janeiro.

Schrs. Elijah Brooks, Hawkins, New-Haven, E. H. Kreuzer & Co.; L. S. Chase, Kelley, South Dennis, Woodruff & Robinson.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Hamburg, May 22, and Havre 26th, with mdse. and 849 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had fine weather, with light westerly winds almost the entire passage; May 26, lat. 40° 46', lon. 8° 32, passed steam-ship Hermann, Bound for Bremen; Sat. lat. 47 N., lon. 47 W., passed bark Martino, (of London,) bound W.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 76 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. June 3, lat. 42 46', lon. 67 0', passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 30', lon. 66 30', spoke ship Western Empire, from the Clyde, for New-York.

Steam-ship Gladiolus, (Br.,) Henderson, Leghorn April 16, Genoa 19th, Marseilles 20th and Gibraltar 24th May, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had fine weather the entire passage; May 27, lat. 34 14', lon. 69 48', spoke ship Mary Whittaker, of Baltimore, bound E.

Steam-ship Eagle, (Br.,) Jackman, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Bowring & Archibald. The bark Imogene, for New-York, sailed May 30.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. M. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henry B. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 48 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cumpsie, (of Liverpool,) Rowe, Calcutta 119 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Browning & Archibald. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 6, St. Helena 16th, and crossed the equator May 1, in lon. 28 12. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Ship British Monarch, (of Liverpool,) Rowe, Calcutta 119 ds., with mdse. to G. C. Macgowan, vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 1 Passed Cape of Good Hope April 4, St. Helena 14th, and crossed the equator May 1 in lon. 28; has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Lizzie, (of Boston,) Spalding, Manila Feb. 8, with mdse. to Frothingham & Wadsworth. Passed Anjier Feb. 19. Cape of Good Hope, March 20, and crossed the equator May 4, in lon. 28 30; had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Chas. (of Bremen,) Trockest, Batavia Dec. 13, via Samarang Feb. 7, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Left the Straits of Sally Feb. 17, passed Cape of Good Hope April 7, St. Helena 17th, and crossed the equator May 3 in lon. 29 36; had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Irma, (of Barbadoes,) Cummings, Sagua, 10 ds., with molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Wm. H. Beckmann.

Bark Iron Age, Crabtree, Seville via Perth Amboy, where she discharged part of cargo, with balance to Tuppor & Beattie.

Bark Carrie E. Long, (of Stockton,) Park, Mantanzas, 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds.

Bark Manati, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Barbadoes 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's sons.

Brig Rockland, Desmond, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Brig Roslyn, Tuthill, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Muller & Sanderson—vessel to B. J. Wood.

Schr. West Side (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Corpus Christi 17 ds., with wool and hides to J. E. Brower, and to cross with brig Wm. Mallory, jr., for Philadelphia and schr. Daniel Bibbins for New-York; left in port schrs. Mary E. Rankin, Marion Isabella, Anthea Gentry, Sally M. Evans, A. L. Flint, ready for sea.

Schr. Ella L. Trefethen, (of Portland,) Keating, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to J. T. Madge—vessel to Cyrus E. Staples & Co.